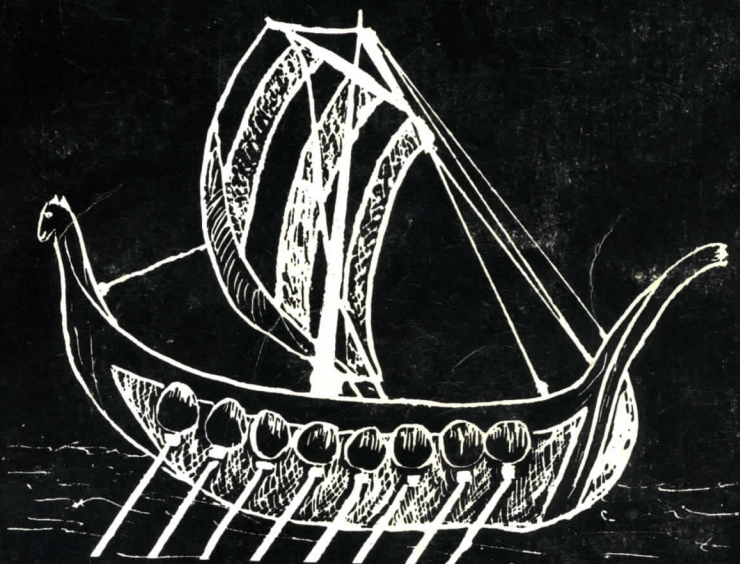


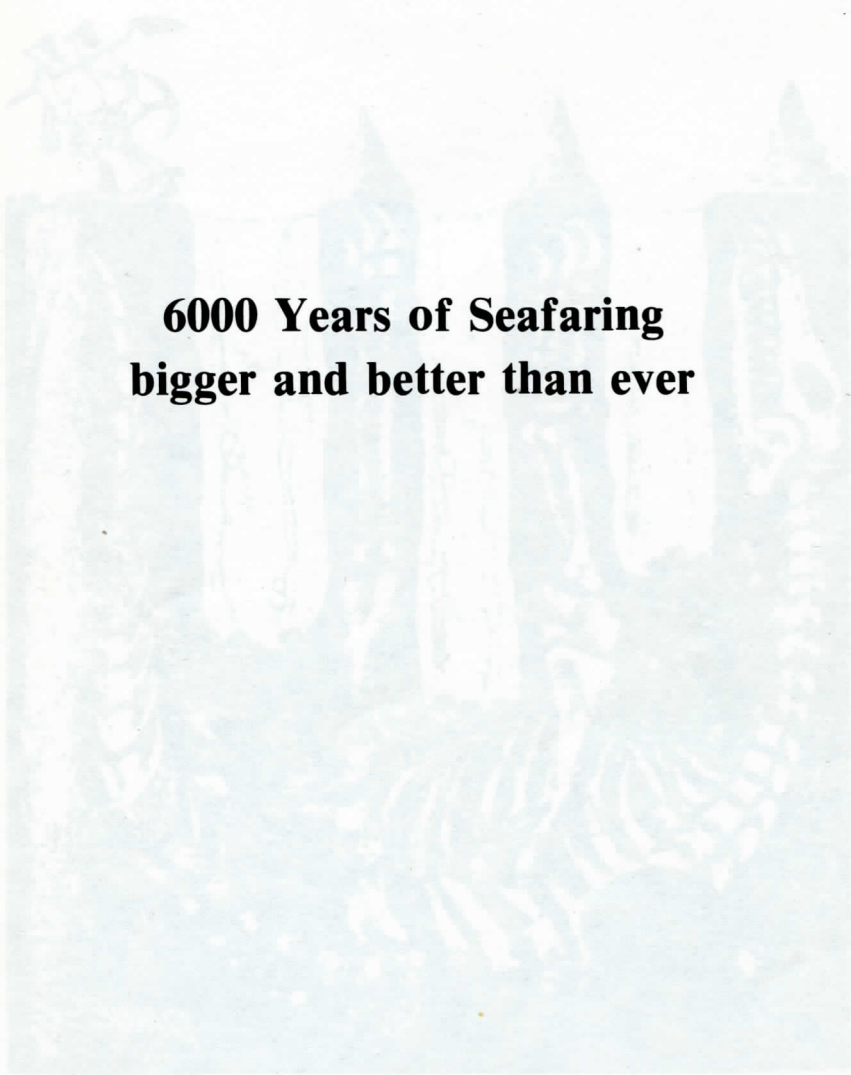
6000 Years of Seafaring

ORVILLE L. HOPE



*The Irish Incas
Welsh Speaking White Indians
King Solomon's Ophir in New Mexico
Raleigh's Roanoke Colony Was Not Lost
West Virginia, St. Brendan's Promised Land*

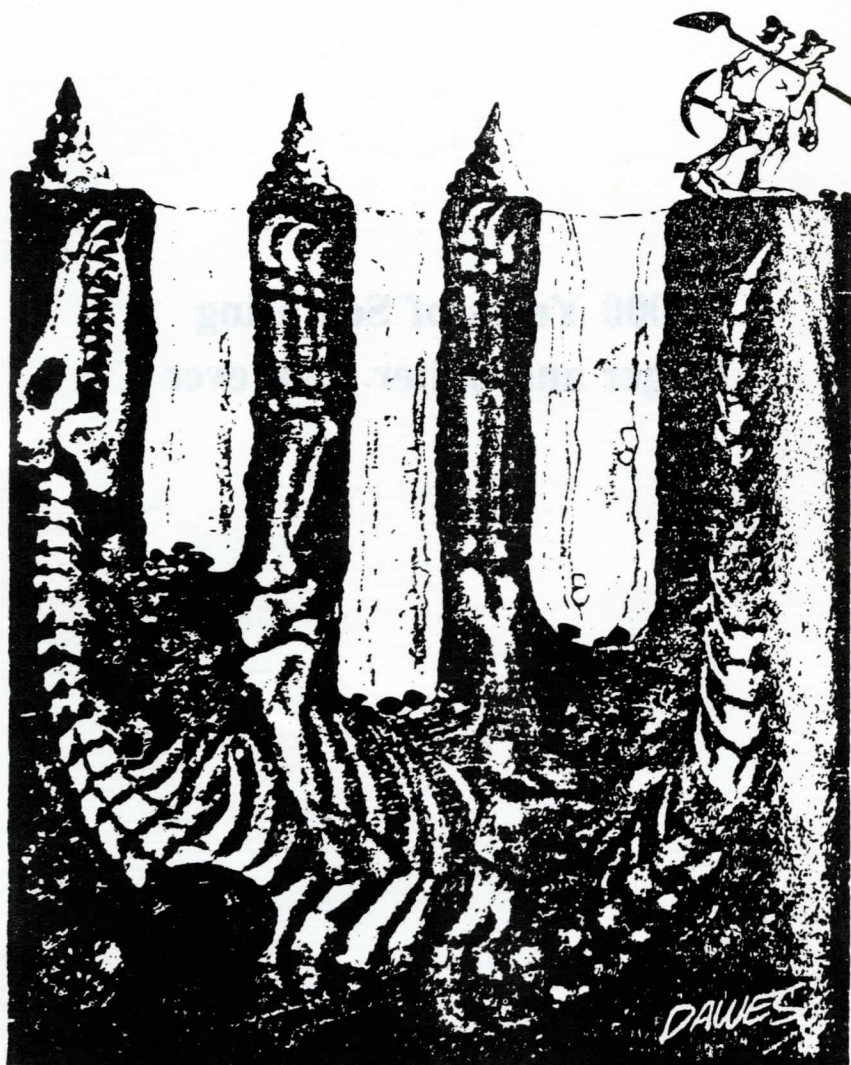
A SHORT HISTORY OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY



**6000 Years of Seafaring
bigger and better than ever**

"Who's been digging around? This is a hell of a way to make a living."

A SHORT HISTORY OF AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY



"Another day's digging wasted. This is a hell of a way to make a living."

6000 Years of Seafaring

*Copyright © 1983
Orville L. Hope
425 E. Davidson Avenue
Gastonia, N.C. 28054*

*Revised Edition 1984
2nd Revised Edition 1988*

Library of Congress Catalog Number: 88-82689

ISBN 0-318-20082-1

**Hope Associates, Publishers
507 E. Davidson Avenue
Gastonia, North Carolina 28054**

*Manufactured in the United States of America by
COPPLE HOUSE
Lakemont, Georgia 30552*

To:
Barry Fell, Professor Emeritus, Harvard
University, the epigraphic scholar who
led the way.

Chapters

A fire-mist and a planet, —
A crystal and a cell, —
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And cave where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty
And a face turned from the clod, —
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

W. H. Carruth

Chapters

<i>No.</i>		<i>Page</i>
1	Islands and Horses	1
2	Early Sailors and the Northwest Passage	11
3	To Fly Like a Bird	21
4	Egypt's Search for Gold	29
5	"The Highest and Reddest Cedars of the World" ...	35
6	Anchors Aweigh	43
7	Grenville's Menagerie and the Timber Business	47
8	Hunger and "Wassador"	54
9	Hurricane and Francis Drake	63
10	Governor John White and His Colony	66
11	The Amazing Captain Smith	72
12	Plenty, Famine and War	82
13	Pocahontas Rebecca Rolfe	87
14	The Fate of John White's Colony	91
15	The Fortunate Pilgrims	96
16	"For Want of Circumspection" by Scholars	102
17	Cristobal Colon and Hernando de Soto	123
18	Blue Eyes and Blond Hair	130
19	The Pink Men	136
20	Barbarians of the North	145
21	The Irish Incas	153
22	The First True Democracy on Earth	165
23	Containing English Borrowed from Norse	174
24	Young Trader in a Hurry	181
25	New England Muscadines	184
26	"Not Been Sufficiently Explored"	189
27	Thorfinn Karlsefni Finds Vinland	193
28	Welsh Speaking White Indians	199
29	The Northfolk	211



WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA 27109

Dr. Cyclone Covey
Department of History
Box 7806

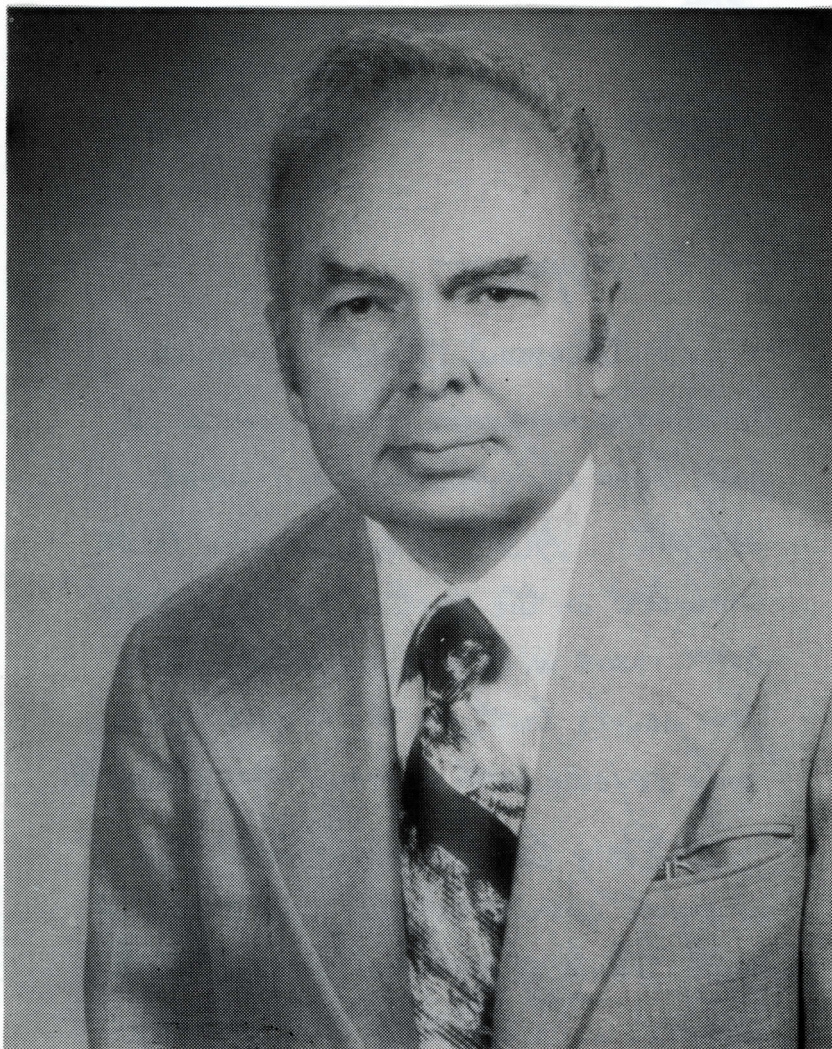
25 Aug. '83

Dear Mr. Hopse —

A thousand thanks for your handsome magnum opus, which I have been redevouring with great delight. Also, I am honored to be included in the text. I will take some issue with you sometime on a few points but, on the whole, can only rejoice with you and congratulate.

Every time henceforwardth that I enjoy cornbread and pea soup, I will think of you and congratulate again. In haste to a faculty meeting, I remain,

Yea verily,
Cyclone



Prof. Cyclone Covey, Wake Forest University

Dr. Covey is the author of CALALUS, an account of a Jewish colony that existed at the site of Tucson, Arizona, some 700 years before Columbus. His latest book is HOMERIC TROY and THE SEA PEOPLES.

In The Beginning . . .

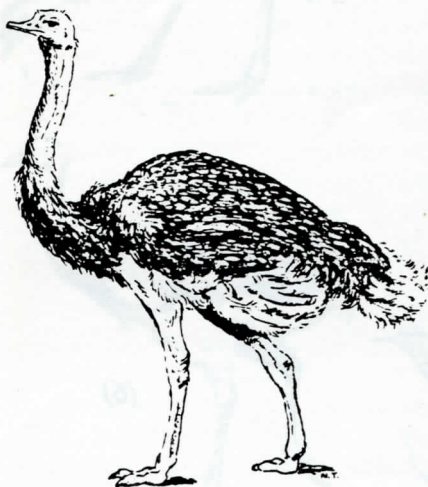
God created the heavens and the earth . . . And God said, Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear." A very accurate statement of fact.

About 200 million or two billion years ago, or somewhere in between, all land masses of earth were one great continent. It was inhabited by a wide variety of life, both plant and animal, so was the surrounding sea.

The Creator never produced two forms of the same material or twin offspring of any species exactly alike. No two snowflakes are the same, nor two grains of sand. Because of the foregoing facts, millions of one species died in a hostile environment, while a few survived as a new species.

The mind of homo sapiens is far superior to that of any other creature. Therefore, it required more time to evolve than the brain of any other animal known to have lived on earth.

The African ostrich stands eight feet tall, but has very small wings. Their eggs weigh an average of three pounds. The Rhea



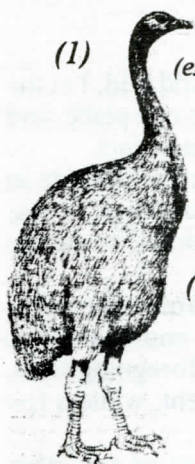
African ostrich is 8 ft. tall.



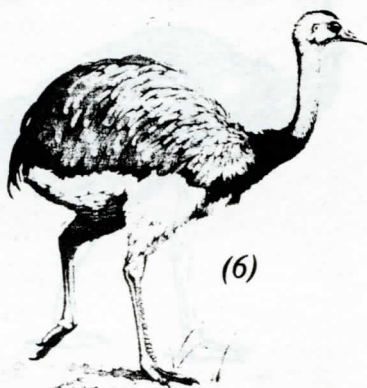
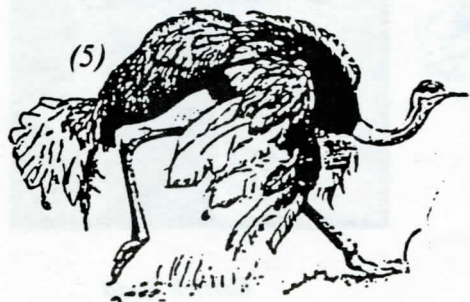
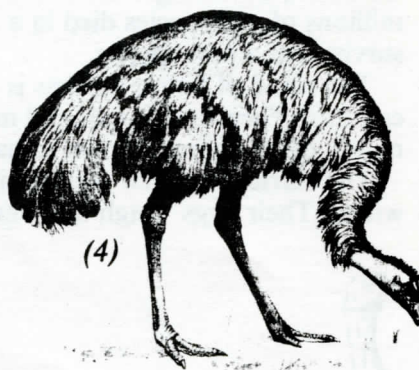
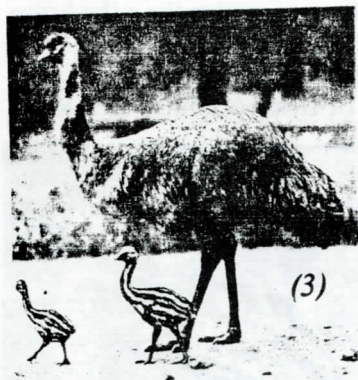
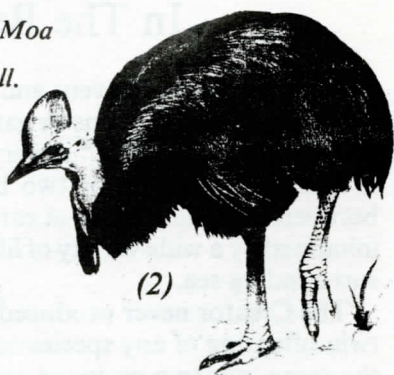
Ostrich head

Flightless Birds with Common Ancestry

- (1) *New Zealand Moa*
(extinct) was 10 ft. tall.



- (2) *Australian Emu*
is over 6 ft. tall.



- (3) *Emu with chicks.* (4) *Australian Cassowary* 5½ ft. tall.
(5) *Fighting African Ostrich.* (6) *American Rhea Bird* 4½ ft. tall.

ostrich of South America is very much like the African bird in form and in habits, but is somewhat smaller. The Moa ostrich of New Zealand is extinct, but numerous bones and a few eggs have been found. The eggs are ten inches long and seven inches broad! Moas had no wings. Judging from their remains, they stood at least 16 feet tall, weighing about the same as horses. The Moa's size, strength and speed enabled him to survive on New Zealand until the Maori arrived from the north coast of Africa.

All three types of ostrich were flightless birds which certainly could not cross oceans. They obviously had common ancestors, roaming one great continent, as did other small upright species which evolved into several sub-species of man.

Ancestors of man no doubt were small creatures somewhat like our well known rabbits and squirrels. Their continuous survival depended on agility, rapid reflexes and the ability to reproduce faster than they were killed. Later, the insignificant small animal developed color eyesight, the opposing thumb on his forepaws, and acquired the ability to reason. He could burrow in the ground as a safe haven from some predators and scamper up trees to avoid others. He was not important enough to attract much attention from large carnivores.

The slow development of a logical, reasoning brain required ages of time. We can be sure that the ancestors of man spread over all parts of the land, when it was one great continent.

The tectonic plates of earth are in constant slow motion. Land masses sank into the sea, other lands rose from the waters. Somehow, somewhere the progenitors of man survived. Often there was only enough to insure survival of the species. At some time, the hair follicles of proto-man atrophied (probably because he began to eat cooked food), making him a semi-hairless animal and forcing him to take the skin of other animals, when needed for protection.

Proto-man learned to take much of his food from the sea. Then, winds and currents forced him to populate new lands which were not as old as his species.

So, why all the fuss among scientists about the origin of man? They would not recognize a complete fossil of our first ancestor, if they found one. They probably have already found several fossils of proto-man and thought they were tailless pygmy monkeys. Maybe they were.

Viking "Columbus", King of Spain

His Visi-Goth Great-Great-Grandfather Was A
Spanish King, So He Should Have Been.

"His name is one of the best known in history. Yet he is one of history's most controversial and shadowy figures, with mystery surrounding his birth, his character, his career, and his achievement." Thus states famed researcher Simon Wiesenthal. (1) One fact is obvious: he was NOT Cristoforo Colombo of Genoa (Italian "Genova"). The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia asserts (Volume 3, p. 306) "Local Genoese records referring to the Colombo family are assumed to be identical with the family of the later Spanish admiral." That assumption will be shown to be false.

Morrison found approximately twenty records of Colombo in Italy from 1470-79. He was an illiterate weaver with no record of having sailing experience. (2) Meanwhile "Columbus" was in the crew of the pirate Rene d'Anjou (1472-73), on the Greek island of Chios (1473-74), in a sea battle with Casenove-Coullon *against Genoa* (1476), sailing to England, Ireland, and Iceland (1477), getting married in Portugal to Filipa Moniz Perestrelo (1478), living with his brother-in-law Bartholomew Perestrelo on Porto Santo in the Madeiras (1478-83). (Consult any major encyclopedia.) Colombo is believed to have died in 1480.

Who WAS "Columbus?" He was, of course, Cristobal Colon. That is invariably shown as the Spanish version of "Colombo" -- actually he was an entirely different person. Evidence is mounting that he was son of Prince Carlos (Charles IV) of Viana and Margarita Colon of Majorca, born in 1460 near the village of *Genova* (3) Carlos was the elder son of King John II of Aragon, whose grandfather was John I. Carlos was heir to the throne but died mysteriously in 1461. (4) So the throne of Aragon went to his younger half-brother Ferdinand -- instead of to Cristobal. (The Colons were a prominent Jewish family in the Majorca ghetto.)

Records recently disclosed in Norway show a number of monarchs and other persons of note in Spain actually being descended from Norwegians of Gudbrandsdal. Among them was John I of Aragon. So, then, was his great-great-grandson Cristobal, known to have been tall with red hair and freckles. (5)

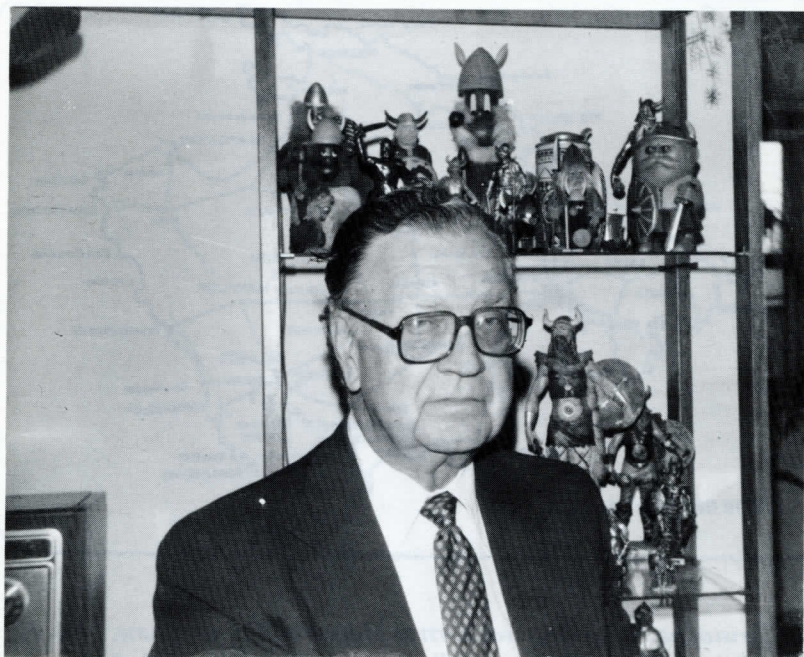
Did Colon and Colombo meet? Almost certainly they did at least once, if not twice. Colombo went to Portugal in 1478 to buy wool. In 1479 he bought sugar in the Madeiras, probably on the island closest to Portugal, which was Porto Santo, where Colon was living with his

brother-in-law, captain of the island and the man to whom a buyer would report.

What were Colon's accomplishments? He was "nothing but a good public relations man." (6) His ships Nina and Pinta, and the crews of all three ships, had been acquired by Martin Alonso Pinzon. (7) He had the ship's papers of Alonso Sanchez de Huelva, who had been to the West Indies in 1481, and whose firstmate had been the same Martin Alonso Pinzon! (8) He had maps of Viking voyages centuries earlier. (9) But he thought he had reached islands off the coast of Asia, then known as "India." Which is why we refer to our downtrodden brethren as "Indians."

So the myth of "Italian Columbus sailing bravely out into the unknown sea in the Santa Maria to discover America" is blown clear out of the water, ending up in the historical niche right next to the one for Santa Claus. (Colon's ship was probably the Mariagalante, not the Santa Maria, used in the third voyage.)

(C) Copyright 1986, W. R. Anderson, Box 301, Chicago IL 60690-0301



W. R. Anderson is a Chicago business man, author, lecturer and historical researcher. His findings are authentic. Mr. Anderson is also the publisher of the bulletin VIKINGSHIP.



Prince Carlos of Viana, father of Christopher Columbus.



Queen Isobel



Columbus

Introduction

I was born October 19, 1904, in the river hills of Lincoln County, North Carolina, about half a mile uphill from Long Shoals Cotton Mill. When my parents were planning to marry, my father, John Conley Hope, bought three and one-half acres of virgin pine forest. He exchanged saw-logs for lumber and built a 3-room house on a half-acre from which he had cut the timber.

My grandfather, Thomas Andrew Hope, filled the lot around the house with young fruit trees. In the spring before I was born, my father sowed peas between the fruit trees. So, I arrived hungry at about the same time that several bushels of peas were picked for winter use.

For the first few weeks of my life, I kept my parents awake at night with continuous howling. My father walked the floor with me. Finally, he said, "There is nothing wrong with this boy except he's hungry. I'm going to feed him, if it kills him."

Over my mother's protest that he was killing her baby, my father fed me cornbread crumbs in warm pea soup. I slept quietly the remainder of the night. They fed me pea soup and cornbread all winter on a regular schedule. In May, I ate cherries from trees my grandfather had planted three years before.

I have never lost my appetite for cherries, pea soup and cornbread.

The little water-powered cotton mill at Long Shoals was not large enough for my father. Before I was two years old, he moved to Gastonia, where there was more opportunity for advancement. I literally grew up in a cotton mill.

My first job was in the summer of 1917, when I was 12 years old. I worked as a comber tender from 6:00 A.M. until 6:00 P.M., with 45 minutes out for lunch. My mother protested that I was too young to work. My father said he began work as an axe-man with a timber-cutting crew. At 14, he was earning his own living, chopping cord wood for a paper mill. However, my work was in no way to interfere with my attendance at school. I *had to go* to school.

My first school was a one-room, wooden building at Arlington Cotton Mill, Gastonia. My mother had previously taught me the alphabet and how to tell time by the mantel clock. I began reading *Chicken Little*, *Jason and the Golden Fleece*, etc. *Chicken Little* and *Robin Hood* made sense; Greek and Norse mythology did not. I mentioned the matter to my father. He said that he could see no reason for teaching fairy tales to children; neither could I. Years later, I realized there is a grain of truth in all myths and legends, if the researcher is fortunate and has common horse-sense enough to find it.

A geography teacher said that the earth was once red-hot; as it cooled, it shrank like a baked apple, forming the mountains. The earth's core has not yet had time to cool.

I knew a boy who put a copper penny on the railroad track, and the train flattened it. When the switch engine came to Arlington with a car of coal, I tried the same trick. My flattened penny was hot enough to burn my fingers.

I learned that pressure creates heat; earth's core will never cool; and my teacher was plainly ignorant.

I was taught correct English. Then I learned that a recognizable change will occur in any language in 100 years. There was no English language 1,000 years ago. Today, a student can look in any dictionary and see that words have been borrowed from every language on earth, and a few have recently been manufactured or adopted from slang.

I alternated between school and cotton mill during my High School years — enough school to keep my father off my back, and all the cotton spinning mechanics and mathematics I could get, which was considerable.

My chemistry professor taught that nothing was smaller than an atom. I had already read Einstein's Theory and knew the teacher was a nit-wit. I led my class in reading *Caesar's Gallic Wars*, but ignored Latin grammar. I made starting left tackle on the High School football team, but had no time from work, during the Christmas Season, to attend the football dinner and receive my letter. I was proud of the big, green and white 'G', after it was sent to me.

I was on my own and through with school. I had been a comb fixer at 17, and became overseer of Spinning and Carding before I was 25. Being the slave driver of underpaid labor did not appeal to me. I knew cotton, cotton spinning and cotton machinery. I became a machinery erector, installing cleaning and processing machines.

I installed successful textile plants in Peru, Chile and Argentina over a three-year period. Then I worked a year in Europe, divided about equally between Sweden and Belgium.

Having seen enough of the modern world, I decided to go home, become a machinist, then search for the ancient world which would-be scholars claim has never existed. This I did with considerable success, as you will see in the following pages.

If I have offended anyone with my findings and opinions, I assure the reader it was purely *intentional*.

Gastonia, May, 1983.

Orville L. Hope

Orville L. Hope

1

Islands and Horses

The Outer Banks of North Carolina extend almost the full width of the state, inclosing Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. The Banks were formed by the action of wind and sea through the ages, piling up sand to be held, none too securely, by vegetation.

Inlets from the Atlantic open and close at the whim of winds and waters. Several islands of the Banks are of considerable size, but change dimensions when a violent storm sweeps up the coast. Inlets are also outlets for fresh water, poured into the sounds by several mainland rivers. Water also flows in and out with the tides at times, with great force. The islands have no fresh surface water, but rainfall maintains a water table about two feet below the soil surface. Islands that were not constantly flooded by high tides were covered with vegetation when the first explorers arrived. The sounds are not deep; hidden sandbars occur in unexpected places, making navigation hazardous.

When the first English colonists on the mainland began to explore the Banks, they found wild ponies, cattle and hogs on the islands. Cattle and hogs were carried alive as a source of fresh meat by all sailing vessels, whenever possible. When anchored near an island, ships set their animals free to forage where they would be safe from predators such as bears and big cats. From the

arrival of the first ships carrying horses, they were grazed on Banks islands. But they were full size horses. The first colonists did not use horses as farm animals, they required too much pasture land and, when worked hard, they needed a grain supplement. Oxen were used for farm work. They ate less than horses and their flesh was better food for man. The small north European horse was bred on islands like Sweden's Gotland in the Baltic and in the fjords and valleys of Scandinavia where forage was limited. Small horses were best suited for the work required.

European horses were small, until larger breeds from Arabia and Asia were introduced. Then, European gentlemen began to breed larger animals to ride for sport and into battle. Soldiers required a horse capable of carrying an armored man. Spanish conquerors and explorers such as Cortes and De Soto wasted hundreds of fine stallions from Spain. They wanted no mares, castrated horses or ponies.

During the wars with the Moors and for some time thereafter, there was a shortage of horses in Spain. Spanish law required travellers to ride horseback, to encourage horse breeding. Returning ill from his last voyage, Columbus was granted special permission to travel by cart. Queen Isabel rode a fine mule to save horses for soldiers. The King ordered all ships carrying horses to also carry mares for breeding on the islands. Captains did not furnish deck space for horses that had no market value.

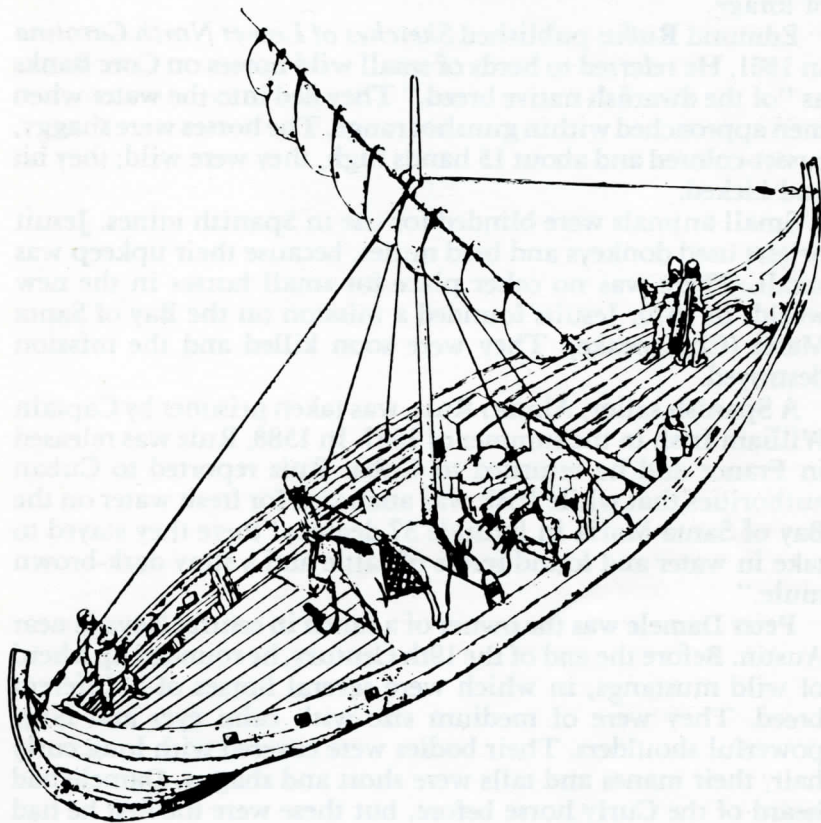
Horses were carried on the decks of sailing vessels with a sling under their middles to prevent falling. A horse with a broken leg is useless and must be killed. A halter and other rigging gave them some freedom of movement, but they could not get out of the harness.

A horse swims well for a short distance in calm water, but no horse ever swam away from a wreck off the Outer Banks. Cattle cannot dig a pit for fresh water. They must be free to graze where hogs, horses or other animals dig or root out pits for water.

Basques from Iberia claimed Nova Scotia some 2000 years ago. About 1604, French settlers called the land Acadia. They either found Norse horses or imported them from Europe. When the French were dispossessed by the English, many Acadians were moved to Louisiana. Their descendants, both men and small horses, are still called "Cajuns."

Sometime after Jamestown was founded, small wild horses

were found on islands in Chesapeake Bay, off the eastern shore of Maryland. If the horses were found by the "first planters," the facts have not been made public. Polo pony stallions were brought into the Chesapeake herds to increase the animals' size and make them valuable. At least one stallion was released on Ocracoke Island in the Outer Banks of North Carolina.



A type of cargo ship used by the Hanseatic League and other north European people. On all ships, horses were harnessed to prevent falling, and they are very nervous animals. Hogs were not fat as they are today; they could jump like rabbits. This is probably where the term "hog-tied" originated.

By Jon Easler

Present day islands of Virginia have small wild horses. One beautiful herd has many pintos. That is a sure sign of mixed blood, added to increase the original size.

As the climate became colder on Greenland, the horse population increased. Greenlanders had no choice but to decrease their herds. They had an abundance of meat, so they simply carried surplus horses to islands where there was plenty of forage.

Edmund Ruffin published *Sketches of Lower North Carolina* in 1861. He referred to herds of small wild horses on Core Banks as "of the dwarfish native breed." They fled into the water when men approached within gunshot range. The horses were shaggy, russet-colored and about 13 hands high, they were wild; they bit and kicked.

Small animals were blinded for use in Spanish mines. Jesuit priests used donkeys and bred mules, because their upkeep was small. There was no other place for small horses in the new world. In 1570, Jesuits founded a mission on the Bay of Santa Maria (Chesapeake). They were soon killed and the mission destroyed.

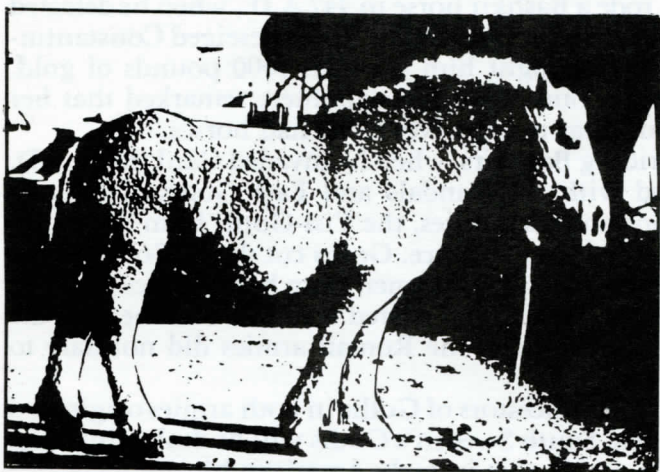
A Spanish sailor, Alonzo Ruiz, was taken prisoner by Captain William Irish in the summer of 1587. In 1588, Ruiz was released in France and he returned to Cuba. Ruiz reported to Cuban authorities that while Irish was anchored for fresh water on the Bay of Santa Maria in latitude 37 degrees "there they stayed to take in water and found traces of cattle and a stray dark-brown mule."

Peter Damele was the owner of a ranch in central Nevada near Austin. Before the end of the 19th Century, he rounded up a herd of wild mustangs, in which were several horses of a different breed. They were of medium size with calm eyes and large powerful shoulders. Their bodies were covered with long curly hair, their manes and tails were short and shaggy. Damele had heard of the Curly horse before, but these were the first he had ever owned.

When the first American mountain men, fur trappers and outlaws began to penetrate the Spanish West, they occasionally saw a curly-haired horse. They quickly learned that the rider of a Curly horse had the advantage of men on Spanish mustangs. The Curly was stronger, and had more stamina and endurance than the part Arabian horse. Curly could not outrun the Spaniard, but he was still going strong when the mustang



*PETER J ABC P-1.
Bashkir stallion owned by
Glen Kugler, Dayton, OR.*



*"PEACHES," Curly Belgian mare.
Workhorse owned by Louis and
Gayla Voss of Fonda, IA.*

dropped. That was a matter of life or death to the rider in the wild country where there was no law.

Peter Damele began breeding Curly horses about 1900, Benny Damele continued his father's work. They learned that the characteristics of the Curly horse were often inherited by half-breed or quarter-breed offspring. In other words, any new-born colt may be a Curly horse, if it is fortunate enough to have a Curly horse among its ancestors. That fact explained why an occasional Curly horse was found running with the vast herds of mustangs.

The origin of the curly-haired strain remained a mystery for some time. Then the Dameles learned that their horses' ancestors were Bashkirs from Mongolia and central Asia.

The Curly horse originated southeast of the Ural Mountains in the land of the Bashkirs, a Tartar (Tatar) race. They were bred for strength and endurance. The Tartars ate their flesh, drank their milk and rode them into battle. And Bashkir mares gave milk like a cow. The Bashkirs spread throughout Mongolia and Siberian Russia. How they reached America is not known, but they certainly did not cross a land-bridge from Asia, which has never existed.

Attila the Hun, chief of wild hordes from the Danube to the Caspian Sea, rode a Bashkir horse in 447 A.D., when he defeated the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius II and besieged Constantinople. Theodosius bought him off with 6000 pounds of gold. About that time, one of Attila's daughters remarked that her father had almost as many wives as he had horses.

Attila was riding Bashkirs, when he invaded Gaul in 451 A.D. He was allied with the Vandals and East Goths. They met Rome's legions and their allies, the Visi-Goths from Spain, on the plains of Chalons in France. Goths cut down Goths by the thousands, until about 200,000 men from both armies lay dead on the battlefield. Attila then retired across the Rhine into the forests of Germany where the Roman armies did not dare to follow.

Incidentally, the ancestors of Goths in both armies originated in south Sweden. South Sweden's Goths will be dealt with later. They played a major part in early American history.

About 1200, Genghis Khan ruled the land between the Amur River and the Great Wall of China. His name was Temujin, but he was proclaimed Genghis Khan by the united Mongol and Tartar tribes. Genghis Khan crossed the Great Wall and invaded

China, he took Peking in 1215. After Korea fell, the Khan turned his armies westward and by 1222 the Golden Horde ruled an empire from the China Sea to the Dnieper River in Russia and from the Persian Gulf to the Arctic Ocean. Bashkir horses were with them every step of the way.

Bashkirs shed most of their mane and tail hair in summer. The short wavy mane tends to part in the middle. Never grab a Curly horse by the mane, a handful can pull out at any time. They have a second coat of short fine hair under the long curly coat. This second coat is also peculiar to sled dogs, acclimatized to severe Arctic winters. The outer coat of a Curly's hair often contains lengths of six inches. These hairs are round, not flat, and they have no ill effect on people who are allergic to horsehair of other breeds.

The basic color of Russian Bashkirs is sorrel with flaxen legs. American Bashkirs may appear in other colors, even Pinto, due to cross-breeding. Beautiful Curly horses were honored by statues and paintings in ancient China. They first appeared in the northwest in proximity to Navajos, Sioux, and northern Athabascan tribes. Curlys could easily have been brought to America by Mongols, who became ancestors of some northern tribes. They certainly were in America before Spanish horses.

Curlys are sure-footed and friendly. They do not panic, nothing seems to upset their calm disposition, which is a result of long selective breeding. They tend to freeze in a tight spot and seldom harm themselves or others. Not long ago, a Bashkir packed a fresh bearskin out of the mountains, after the regular pack horses could not be forced to go near it.

Captain Vitus Bering, a Dane sailing for Russia, landed in Alaska near the site of present-day Sitka, in 1741. After that date, Russian traders made frequent visits to Alaska and, of course, they brought horses.

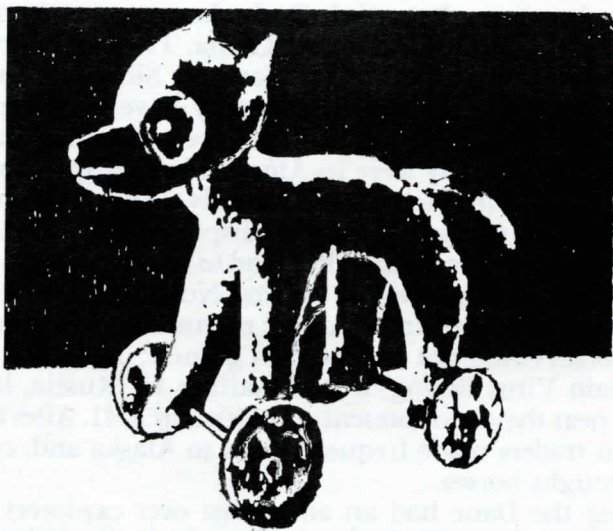
Bering the Dane had an advantage over explorers of other European nations. He had access to old Norse sailing charts, showing the arctic region from Alaska to Norway. Many Norse maps can no longer be found. Fortunately, we have enough to show that ancient sailors knew where to go and how to get there, as will be shown later.

About 1540, a Spanish explorer gave the name California to the region of the Baja peninsula of Mexico. California was an American territory when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill on the north fork of the American River in 1848. Yerba Buena

(Good Herb), now called San Francisco, became a boom town.

Russian traders in Alaska were far from a good market, until gold was discovered in California. Then they could sell anything in their possession for gold. Naturally, they sold their Bashkir horses which were gentle, well trained and far superior to the wild mustangs.

However, there is no reason why Russian and Chinese explorers could not have brought curly-haired horses to the Pacific coast long before the Spanish arrived. Spanish speaking natives in western America coined the name Chino for a Curly horse. This indicates that Curlys were known before California became American. In Castilian Spanish the word for curly is rizo or rizado.



A four-wheeled toy dog excavated by archeologists in Mexico. It probably was made by the Chinese, who brought the Bashkir horses. No doubt the first such works were horses on wheels, in a sly attempt to teach the use of a wagon. Natives would have thought wheels were a great joke. What was the need for a wagon in rough terrain where there were no roads?

However, the Chinese certainly knew how to build and fly gliders. And, that is no joke.

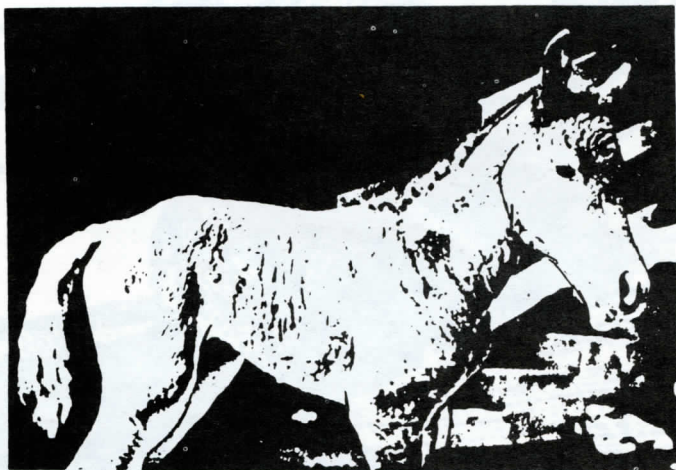


The carved stone head of a happy Chinaman was excavated by archeologists in Mexico. This man could easily have brought a cargo of Bashkir horses. He was prominent in preColumbian Mexico or his likeness would not have been preserved in stone.

It is recorded in Chinese archives that a Buddhist monk called Hoey-Shan (or something similar) came to America to convert the "Painted People" about 500 A.D. (The Chinese could and did build large ocean-going vessels.) Maybe Hoey-Shan carried a few Curly horses. If so, the Spaniards in America did not coin the name Chino for the Curly horse. They merely gave the curly-haired Chinese horse the Spanish sounding name, Chino. Quien Sabe?

The Norwegian Fjord horse, the Bashkir Curly, and the Arabian, share honors as being the oldest breeds of horses on earth. All three types of animals have been selectively bred for more than 2000 years. Each breed was developed for special purposes. In the case of the Bashkir, it is an all-purpose breed with only one purpose—the survival of his master.

Mrs. Sunny Martin is secretary of the American Bashkir Curly Registry, Box 453, Ely, Nevada 89301. We take this occasion to thank Sunny for pictures of beautiful Curlys, especially the picture of Sunshine Schianne, the littlest Curly of them all.



SUNSHINE SCHIANNE—one day old!

Owned by Dewey and Melissa

Bucher of Sterling, KS.

Dam: LADY T ABC-91

Sire: XANADU D ABC-120

2

Early Sailors and the Northwest Passage

It is now time to reflect. What is discovery? Masses of land rise and fall, so does true sea level, but not as much as some writers would have us believe. Do rain, snow, ice and glaciers change sea level as much as movements of land masses?

Newfoundland is rising at the rate of four feet per hundred years. The North Sea was formed less than 7000 years ago, making Britain an island. Crowders Mountain, an isolated peak in Gaston County, North Carolina, is four billion years old. The walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado show five different levels that once were sea floors. Broken stones in northern Wyoming reveal tropical plants, imbedded when the stone was mud. In the volcanic rock of Arizona there are dinosaur tracks (species *chirotherium*) some 200 million years old.

It seems that portions of a great circle around the Arctic Sea have been slowly rising for thousands of years. Perhaps the entire polar seafloor has been rising, slowly forming the earth into a more perfect sphere. That is a matter for geological scientists to determine. If so, the flow of warm water into the Arctic has been steadily decreasing for ages. When and if the warm flow ceases, the sea will freeze into solid ice. That probably will bring on another Ice Age.

The northern portion of Sweden is slowly rising while the

southern half slowly sinks. The Caspian Sea emptied into the Arctic when the Volga River flowed north, as shown on the World Map of Eratosthenes. Arctic seals still live in the Caspian Sea. And the Arctic was warm, when the North Pole was located in Hudson Bay. Because a difference in land level permitted warm tropical currents to flow in.

Egyptian Pharaohs knew there was a "land of darkness" at the South Pole, and the earth was inclined at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. During the reign of Ptolemy III, Eratosthenes calculated the correct diameter of earth. Irish monks, before and after the time of St. Brendan, circa 500 A.D., sailed the Atlantic from tropical islands to well into the "sea of darkness" in the north. Their knowledge, meager though it was, obviously came from Egypt. It was enough to cause them to go and see. The fearless, seafaring Irish monks will be covered in more detail later.

Columbus discovered the Caribbean islands and successfully returned to Spain. This caused Turkish Admiral Piri Re'is to examine old maps with a new look. From scraps, Piri Re'is put together a new map of the land across the Atlantic which Columbus had not visited.

The Piri Re'is Map shows the eastern coast of South America with a fair degree of accuracy. There is no Strait of Magellan. The land below Tierra del Fuego connects to the Antarctic continent. The coastline of Antarctica has been covered with a mile of ice for 6000 years. Yet the Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy says that portions of the coast are accurate to within one degree. This means that seamen were not only excellent sailors more than 6000 years ago, they also were capable cartographers, who calculated in spherical trigonometry.

Norsemen used runes as magic symbols, counted distance as so many days' sailing, called the Arctic region Midnatsolensland and went where there was trade or plunder. The Halls of Valhalla resound with scornful laughter, as each new pundit establishes the limits beyond which Vikings could not sail.

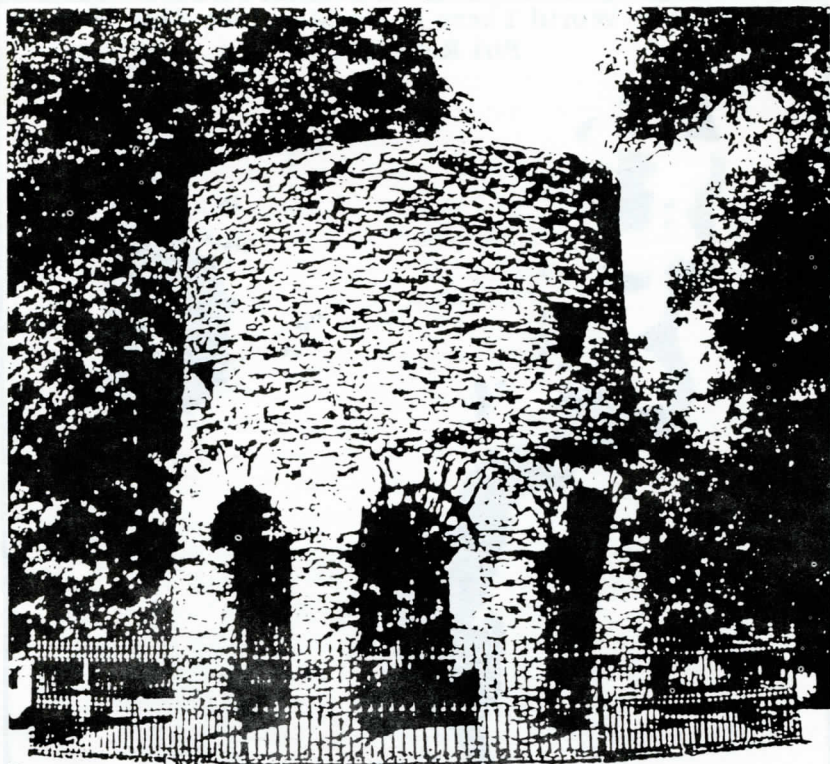
Let us have no more historical nonsense about medieval Europeans discovering the fishing grounds off Newfoundland. Basque and Portuguese caught their bacalao on the Grand Banks, before Irish monks sailed the north Atlantic. They probably never knew where they were, but they knew how to go and return with boat loads of codfish.

Giovanni da Verrazzano, exploring for Francis I of France in 1524, landed on the American coast "in the latitude of 34

In All The World There Is No Map Like This Map.
Piri Re'is, 1513.



This map was put together by Turkish Admiral Piri Re'is from some 20 scraps of ancient Egyptian maps. Re'is centered his map at a point near Aswan Dam where the meridian of Alexandria, Egypt, and the Tropic of Cancer intersect. Turkish officials found the map in the ancient Sultan's palace and gave a copy to the U.S. Government. The map accurately shows Spain and Morocco. Across the Atlantic is the east coast of South America, connected to the Antarctic continent. The U.S. Navy located the Antarctic coastline that is above water by taking soundings through the ice. That portion of the map is within one degree of being accurate and it has been under a mile of ice for the last 6000 years!. This is positive proof that men sailed the seas before that time and calculated in spherical trigonometry.



The Old Stone Tower in Newport, Rhode Island, probably was built by Irish monks many years before Norsemen arrived.

degrees." He was near the Cape Fear River. A bit farther north, Verrazzano anchored off shore near what he thought was an isthmus, actually it was an island of the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Friendly natives were seen on shore and a boat was sent for fresh water. The boat could not land, because of a high surf. A sailor swam ashore with "presents of little bells and looking glasses." They could see Pamlico Sound from the ship. Verrazzano stated, the isthmus is "one mile wide and about 200 miles long—we could see the Eastern Sea from the ship. . . This is doubtless, the one which goes round the tip of India, China and Cathay."

Verrazzano missed Chesapeake Bay, but described the Hudson River and Manhattan Island. Next, he found and entered Narragansett Bay, and anchored *La Dauphine* in Newport Harbor, where the ship stayed two weeks. Verrazzano called the harbor his "Refugio." Members of his party called the Old Stone Tower a "Norman villa." Of course, there was much more of a structure around the Tower. It had a roof and a third floor, at that time. Five Norse runes above a pillar inside the "Villa" were not reported.

The runes for H N K R S apparently refer to the location of the bishop's seat. Regardless of the nonsense that has been written, English colonials had nothing to do with building the structure. There is a possibility that the Tower was built by Irish monks before Norsemen arrived. But, arrive they did, and carried a lump of Rhode Island anthracite coal home to the Western Settlement. Coal was quite a curiosity on Greenland.

The natives were polite and friendly, many with fair hair and light skin. They swarmed around the explorers and presented venison and corn, after being given small bells and other such items. Bernardo Carli, sailing with Verrazzano, noted: "The most beautiful people and the most civilized in customs that we have found. They excel us in size; they are of bronze color, some inclined more to whiteness."

Verrazzano had little more to report, before taking on fish at Newfoundland for the voyage to Dieppe, arriving July 8, 1524. It seems Verrazzano served several masters and made at least two other voyages to the new world. Richard Hakluyt stated that he had seen a map "in the possession of Master Locke, Keeper of Maps to King Henry VIII in London. An olde excellent mappe which John Verrazanus, who had been *thrise* on that coast, gave to King Henry."

Verrazzano and or his associates called the land, south of Newfoundland, Norumbega. That was the only name known in England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who came to the throne of England in 1558. Verrazzano also placed Bermuda on a map. His discovery of an "isthmus" across which he saw the "sea of Cathay" influenced the thinking of both Elizabeth and her "sea dogs."

Robert Thorne, a Bristol merchant, was 400 years ahead of his time. In 1527, Thorne advised King Henry VIII that a voyage over the North Pole was the best way to reach the riches of the Far East. His father, Robert Thorne, Sr., had often sent ships to Newfoundland for cargoes of fish. Apparently, young Robert

was experienced in northern waters, and believed the Arctic Sea to be open.

Practically every world map published in medieval Europe, showing North America, had a passage to the north around the continent. There was a good reason: Norsemen sailed the Northwest Passage before 1350, when it was ice-free for a short time in mid-summer. They left artifacts and housing foundations along the northern coasts of Canada, White Eskimos on Victoria Island, followed whales down the Pacific coast, hunted them in the Gulf of California, and left blue-eyed descendants on the coast of Mexico among the Mayo and Yaqui Indians.

After 1350, the northern climate became much colder. Many householders in England were forced to build their first chimneys. The Northwest Passage remained frozen in summer. The growing season became too short for grain to ripen on Greenland. During their best 200 years, Greenlanders never had forage for large herds of livestock or a surplus of grain. But, a population of 3000 lived quite well. They imported jewelry, manufactured goods and the latest fashions from Europe. Their timber was imported from mainland America. Logs were a dangerous cargo and much too valuable to be widely used as firewood.

Helge Ingstad and wife Anne Stine deserve much credit for uncovering and identifying a Norse camp on the tip of Newfoundland. The camp obviously was used by loggers from Greenland and as a way-station for voyagers up the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes region and iron smelting sites in southern Ohio.

Arlington Mallery, a metals engineer back-tracked the route from Norse smelting furnaces in Ohio down the St. Lawrence to Newfoundland. At the campsite, Mallery found Norse iron chisels, boat spikes, clinch nails and a battle ax. It is not surprising that Ingstad found no tools and weapons at his dig, ten years later.

"A Norseman would not have recognized grapes even if he had seen them." Helge Ingstad in *Westward to Vinland*, page 70. It is unbelievable that a sane man would make such a statement about a people who sailed up every river and creek in the grape-growing regions of France, Spain and the Mediterranean coasts. Yet, there it is!

The northern end of Newfoundland never was Vinland. It was at the gateway to Vinland. It is doubtful if Greenlanders would have bothered to stop there, enroute to the iron smelting and

shipbuilding sites on the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg and Brunswick counties, Virginia.

Sebastian Cabot was among the first to search for the Northwest Passage. Then, practically every navigator with financial support, and Columbus without support, tried their hand in northern waters. In three voyages, John Davis established the fact that Davis Strait actually was a strait. Several explorers reported seeing white Eskimos; they were ignored. Valjalmur Stefansson's report in 1912 was laid away, because great modern scholars had already decided that there could be no such human being.

Martin Frobisher found Frobisher "strait" on Baffin Island and mineral ore on Hall's Island in 1576. The strait proved to be a bay and the "mineral" worthless. Artist John White probably sailed with Frobisher. White certainly painted Eskimos on his first voyage to the new world. On Frobisher's 1578 voyage, he entered Hudson Strait, but turned back.

Henry Hudson rediscovered the Hudson River and sailed upstream about 150 miles in a vain attempt to find the Northwest Passage. On his last attempt, Hudson was abandoned by the ship's crew in an open boat on Hudson Bay. He and the boat crew froze to death.

Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, finally sailed the little 47-ton sloop *Gjoa* through the Northwest Passage on his expedition of 1903 to 1906. No doubt Amundsen believed the ancient unwritten sagas, and they paid off handsomely.

The Leif Ericsson grape, carried from Massachusetts to Denmark in the 12th Century, is still being cultivated in Denmark. American wild turkeys were carried to Denmark about the same time. The strutting turkey gobblers on the wall of Schleswig Cathedral in Germany were certainly painted from a living model.

Denmark could have produced American turkeys more than 250 years before they were carried from Mexico to Spain, had they known the turkey's breeding habits. The male turkey often sits on the hen's eggs. A parent must teach newly hatched chicks to eat. The wild turkey has no fear of man, until after being hunted by man.

Early in the 20th century, Prof. Alfred Strange of the University of Bonn, restored the wall paintings in Schleswig Cathedral. He found eight reproductions of American turkeys which were painted when the church was built about 1280. The paintings are believed to be the work of an artist from Lubeck.



American wild turkeys were painted in the Schleswig Cathedral about 1280. They are thought to have been the work of an artist from Lubeck. Lubeck was an important city in the Hanseatic League. They maintained a wharf at Bergen, Norway, and traded with both Iceland and Greenland.

Norsemen, who once carried a live white polar bear to Egypt, had no trouble capturing live turkeys on the American mainland. Greenlanders wore the latest European fashions which were paid for with American products. A ship bound for a Hanseatic League port could have carried a full cargo, if they had wished to do so. Turkeys certainly were in northern Europe 250 years before ships transported them from Mexico to Spain.

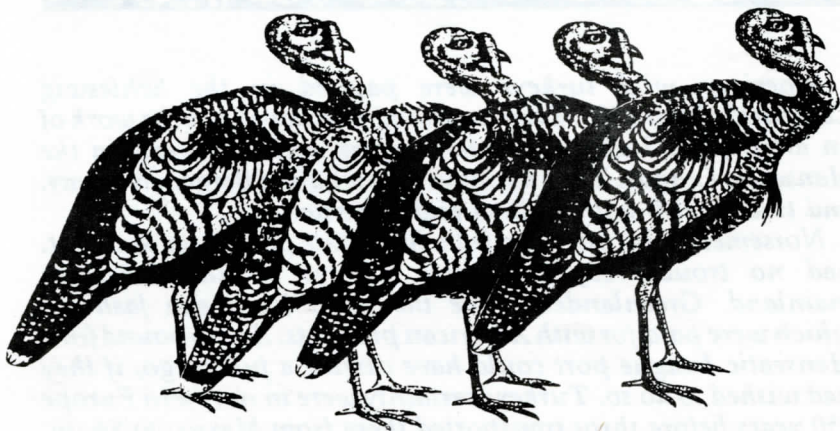
Lubeck was a member of the Hanseatic League which maintained a wharf at Bergen and traded with both Iceland and Greenland. Securing turkeys was no problem and Schleswig was a Danish city.

The World Map of Gerald Mercator in 1569 shows the Newport Tower to have been three stories high with a steeple. To the southeast is a square or oblong building about half as high as the tower. On the eastern corner of the square is another tower about three-fourths as high as the tower.

British troops used the building during the Revolutionary War. When the troops pulled out, they tried to blow it up. Evidently, they destroyed the "Villa," leaving little more than half of the main tower. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was correct, there were tall buildings. The existence of "Old Plymouth" on the William Woods Map of 1635 has never been correctly explained.

Arlington Mallery excavated in and around the tower. He and other engineers, who had followed other "digs," were of the opinion that it was once much larger, and the technique was Celtic, not Norse. Mallery also stated positively that once there were other similar stone structures "along the St. Lawrence River, across New York and into Ohio." (Page 56, *"The Rediscovery of Lost America"* by Mallery and Harison.)

Engineers have also determined that the unit of measurement at Newport was the Rhineland foot, which is 12.35 inches. The fireplace on the second floor is precisely located so that a beam of light will shine through a window directly down the entrance to the harbor.



3

To Fly Like a Bird

A Franciscan monk, Francisco Xavier Clausijaro, stated in his history of Mexico that Aztecs could “fly like birds.” He called their machines “criers,” and reported that the wings were made of stork’s feathers. Spanish conquistadors thought the monk had been dreaming too long of angels. Some time ago, it became fashionable for modern scholars to ignore such reports. They considered ancient man to have been little more advanced than the apes; he was—and still is. However, *homo sapiens* has always had the same magnificent brain, which he seldom chooses to use.

A New York Times report on July 23, 1934: A Polish archeologist, Prof. M. J. Tanenbaum stated to a group of Spanish scientists that an Aztec ruler named Netzahualcoyotl made regular flights from a high mountain to valleys far below. Tanenbaum exhibited a stone carving of a glider. He reported finding the stone, during nine years of archeological work in Mexico.

Monks with Pizarro in Peru reported that Incas built gliders for rapid transit from high peaks to distant valleys. A lookout with a glider could complete a fifteen-day journey in fifteen minutes. Pizarro was not impressed, his only interest was gold.

A small exquisitely-fashioned gold model of a glider was



Aztec or Inca, he floats through the air "with the greatest of ease" and his cry of danger could be heard for miles.

Drawn by Jon Easler

found in an ancient Columbian grave. The owner probably was a glider pilot. The gold glider is now at the Museo del Oro, Bogata, Columbia, with 26,000 other ancient gold artifacts. Columbian natives not only built powerless gliders, they modeled them in gold.

A wooden model of a workable glider was found in an Egyptian tomb near Sakkara in 1898. The glider probably was interred with its owner about the time King Solomon was considering manned flight. It is No. 6347 on exhibit at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. In 1972, the museum exhibited fourteen ancient models of gliders, found at various times in Egypt.

A polished crystal magnifying lens, about 2½ inches in diameter, was found in another Egyptian tomb. The lens is now in the British Museum, London. Yet various people, who claim to be educated, can not understand how Egyptian astronomer-priests knew the movements of heavenly bodies, not visible to the naked eye. The Sirius star system is one example.

Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens, was worshipped by the Egyptians. When Sirius rose in ascendancy before the sun, it cast starlight, and the river Nile flooded the valley. Sirius was the harbinger of a bountiful crop in the coming season.

The priesthood placed mirrors before their temple doors, so that Sirius' light would be reflected through the entrance and

onto an altar before sunrise; both temple and altar being located so that the correct angle of reflection could be calculated. Egyptian priests taught both their religion and astronomy to neighboring tribes.

The Dogons of Shad and the Sudan have known, since the days of ancient Egypt, that a dark star orbited Sirius every 50 years. Modern astronomers have only recently discovered that fact.

The Hopi of Oraibi, Arizona, still retain much of their astronomy and religion. Oswald White Bear Fredericks wrote learnedly of the twelfth constellation of planets, the earth turning on its axis, and the seventh world which the Hopi expected eventually to achieve. The symbol of the seventh world is the keyhole door. It is incorporated somewhere in all their construction. The symbol can be seen in many of the great Pueblo ruins, in many others the keyhole is hidden—but it is there. White Bear's letters are on file.

The T-shaped entrance can also be found in Carthaginian ruins along the Mediterranean coast of Africa. The Tassili highlands of ancient Libya were the Hopi's "second world." The French artist Henri Lhote copied the cliff and cave paintings in the highlands. Some of Lhote's pictures have duplicates in Baja California. None of the "strange markings" in Baja California were thought worthy of recording by photographers. Many of the marks are, without a doubt, Libyan script about 2000 years old.

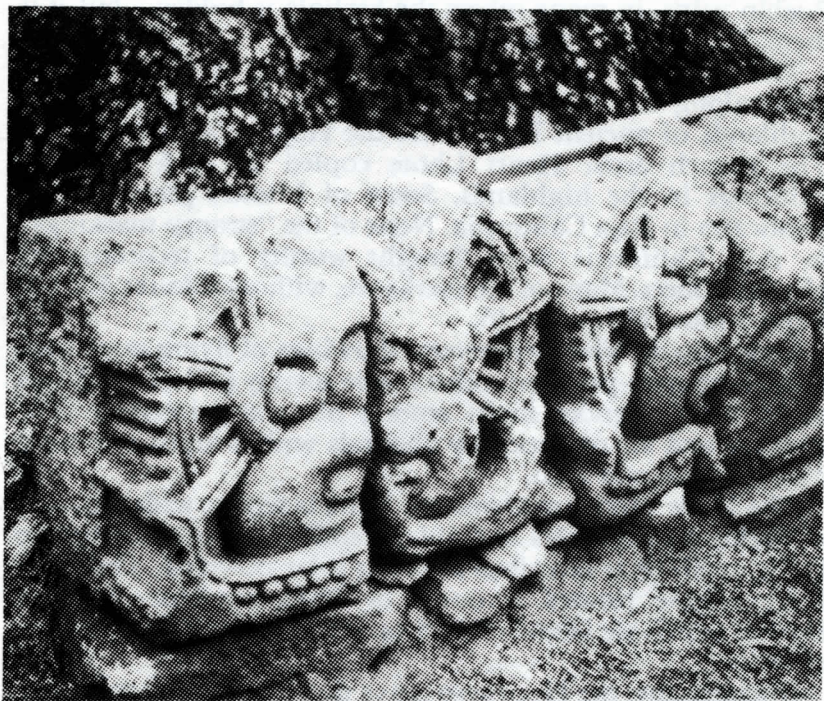
Leonardo da Vinci left several drawings of flying machines; some were man-powered, others were merely gliders. Da Vinci could hardly ignore flight among his many interests. The statuary and art of antiquity abounds with winged creatures, monstrosities and men.

The Vedic literature of ancient India is replete with accounts of flight, aerial battles and submersible airships. The Indian flying machine is described as being solar powered. The Hopi Indians have limited accounts of flying machines in their legends which are identical with extensive accounts in the Vedas of India.

(Incidentally, the Hopi account of the Flood is very much the same as the account given in our Hebrew Bible, except, the Hopi were the Chosen People. Both accounts obviously are from the same source. The first 26 pages of the Book of the Hopi give the best, and doubtless the only, report ever written of crossing the

Pacific in an open boat. Except Captain William Bligh of the *Bounty* in 1789, but he did not have to go all the way. Islands *do* sink below the horizon as a boat moves away. The Humbolt current *does* carry a boat northward from the rocky, desolate coast of South America. The new arrivals to the "fourth world" had no way of knowing these facts. American Indians of the high, dry western country could not have invented such a myth.)

Man began dreaming of flight, when first he saw a giant winged lizard glide from a hilltop. They required a high place to gain altitude for the flight. It is doubtful if winged monsters were ever able to use their wings for sustained flight. Some time ago, the remains of one such creature were found in Texas. It had a wing spread of 40 feet.



Wreckage from a Mayan ruin, now in an open-air park at Copan, Honduras. After the Mayas carved gears in stone, they had no trouble building gliders.

Courtesy Gene M. Phillips, Chicago



An entrance to the great Zimbabwe Temple, showing the solid stone tower. The shadow of the smaller tower can be seen in the left background. It was destroyed by treasure hunters after this picture was made in 1914.

The temple was constructed similar to a temple at Marib, capital of the ancient Sabaean Kingdom in Arabia. Another similar structure was at Hajar, Arabia. Since it is near Saba's river (Sabi), it is obvious that they were the first builders. Then came Chinese, Indians, Egyptians, Hebrews and Phoenicians. British engineers estimated at the beginning of the 20th century that 720 million dollars in gold was carried away in antiquity. The Portuguese arrived too late for the bonanza, but they left cannon to carry away more valuable cargo.

As time passed, man was constantly reminded of flight by birds, launching themselves from trees to soar on rising air currents. Man began to believe that birds communicated with gods, and their actions were signs and omens of the future.

More than 3000 years ago, the centers of power in Mesopotamia, India and Egypt were building seaworthy ships. Egypt mined gold in both the East Indies and South Africa before 1000 B.C. Nubian slaves were abandoned on Sumatra, they spread throughout the Indies and into Polynesia.

According to Chinese records, they were building ocean-going vessels in 5000 B.C. Even before China sailed the high seas, their people had mastered the art of kite flying. They thoroughly understood the aerodynamics of flight. Potsherds of Chinese ceramics have been found the full length of Africa's east coast. Chinese silks and artifacts from India and Egypt were uncovered by Rhodesian archeologists amid the great stone ruins of Zimbabwe.

The Golconda diggings were India's principal source of diamonds. The Golconda mines were worked out in a few hundred years and the chief source of "Indian" diamonds was southern Africa. Many of the large, famous gem stones, purchased from Indian princes, were not Indian diamonds, they were dug in Africa.

Alluvial deposits of gravel and kimberlite "pipes" of extinct volcanoes are the prime source of diamonds. Many of the gravel deposits and kimberlite vents were worked in antiquity to a depth of 40 feet. Then, ages passed before the modern "discovery" of diamonds in South Africa. Powerful machines have cut through ancient "digs" where stone age tools and skeletons of men were found. When present-day miners find these ancient "digs," they move to a nearby spot where the soil has not been disturbed—then they find diamonds. Many great scholars shout, "Oh, no, it can't be so." But, it is; the evidence is

there for all to see.

When Golconda was producing diamonds galore, India developed highly-skilled cutters and polishers. Merchants sold gem stones to the wealthy, diamond engraving tools to stonecutters, and they exported diamond edged swords and other cutting tools to China. China and other far eastern countries sent their own expeditions to Africa. King Solomon and Hiram of Tyre got into the act, mining both gold and precious stones, Solomon furnishing manpower, Hiram the "know-how."

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 1 Stone adz or hoe-shaped blade for raking gravel.

Fig. 2 Pick-pointed digger. Both tools were hand-held.

Photo courtesy of Tri-States Plastics, Inc., Gastonia, N.C.

People who sailed ships and flew kites had no trouble building powerless gliders. Apparently, the Chinese saw no need for gliders, but they certainly were useful to Tibetan monks. The monasteries of Tibet may have been the first to build gliders. An airworthy powerless glider is a much simpler machine than a kite.

In fact, the glider is so simple, it probably was an independent invention by different peoples in various mountain regions of the world. Ships trading overseas would certainly have brought news of men flying in a distant land. Also, local natives everywhere had birds to demonstrate the art of gliding.

The reporting above would not have been possible without information on ancient India, supplied by Prof. Dileep Kumar Kanjilal (Nishi-Saran), Calcutta. Dr. Kanjilal is not only a Professor of Sanskrit, he was a gold medalist in English Literature at Oxford. Prof. Kanjilal is now Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Government of West Bengal.

The opinions are my own.

We wish to thank Gene M. Phillips of Chicago for a glossy, enlarged picture of the Copan, Honduras, geared stones. Also, thanks to Erich von Daniken for the idea that the ground plan of the Great Stone Temple at Zimbabwe represents orbits of stars in the Sirius system. It certainly does, even to the solid stone towers. Now, what represents the invisible, dark star?

Fig. 1

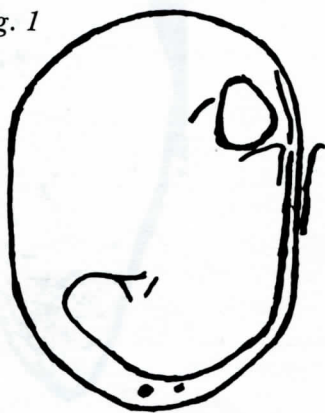
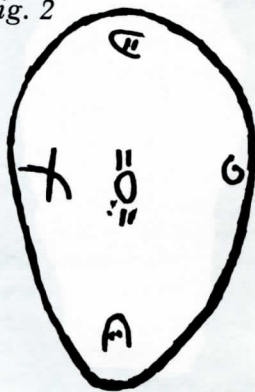


Fig. 2



The Sirius Star System

Fig. 1 *The Zimbabwe Temple. A crude freehand drawing, copied from a diagram, made by the National Museums of Rhodesia.*

Fig. 2 *Diagram of the Sirius star system. A crude freehand drawing from Robert Temple's book, "The Sirius Mystery." It being a copy from sand drawings by Dogon tribesmen in Shad.*

The Swiss writer Erich von Daniken was the first to discover the similarity of the two drawings. He also was the first to report the ancient Egyptian magnifying lens in the British Museum, London.

4

Egypt's Search for Gold

Egyptians were more fortunate than most ancient people. Egypt is a narrow valley about one thousand miles long. Heavy rains in the interior caused the Nile to flood the valley once a year. The river's sediment continually enriched the soil, without effort on the part of native farmers.

Egypt had no timber for ship building. The very earliest records state that cedar was imported from Lebanon. They used many reed boats on the Nile, and some crossed the high seas. Egypt wanted gold for many reasons, but coined no money until after the land came under Greek rule. Grain was the medium of exchange with a hungry world. It enabled Egypt to build ships and employ mercenary sailors to search the world for gold.

Egypt was mining gold in the "desert" between the Nile and Red Sea during the 2nd Dynasty (2890 - 2686 B.C.). Under Pharaoh Sahure (5th Dynasty, circa 2494 - 2345 B.C.), the results of voyages from the Red Sea to the gold and antimony land of Punt (Pwent) were recorded. These voyages yielded 6000 "deben" of "electron," probably river gold from the Zambesi and Sabi rivers.

An Egyptian tax collector tells in his epitaph that he made the three-year journey to Punt eleven times. It seems "the land of Punt" was both South Africa and the Indies to the scribes.

Some of our great scholars calculate three years' sailing time. They seem not to know that on long voyages sailors had to spend a season growing a crop of food for the return voyage. Such people are long on scholarship and short on common sense.

Herodotus records that long ships sailed from the Red Sea to the Indies. Inscriptions by two ship's captains on Red Sea shore cliffs south of the Wadi Gasus record two voyages to the Indies.

After the Hyksos (so-called shepherd kings) were driven out, Thutmose I (1525 - 1512 B.C.) again began voyages to the Indies. On the cliffs of the Isle of Tombos, Thutmose claims he is the ruler of the islands of the "Great Encircling Sea." That is proof he knew the seas encircled Africa, or the world land masses.



Pharaoh Ikhnaton



Queen Nefertiti

Ikhnaton was pharaoh of Egypt from about 1375 to 1358 B.C. He was the first ruler to establish a "one-god" religion, the cult of Aton, the sun-god. He was very unpopular with both priesthood and common people, who worshipped many gods. His wife and sister Nefertiti was a beautiful woman. Ikhnaton was often depicted as gross and ugly, probably because of his new religion.

The reliefs of Hatshepsut (1500 B.C.) in the Temple of Dair el Bahri show that distant sea voyages were flourishing. The canal between the Nile and Red Sea was dug about 2000 B.C. Minoan Crete ruled the Mediterranean until 1400 B.C., then a volcanic explosion on Thera ruined Crete and broke the Sea People's power. Thereafter, Sea People sailed as Libyans, under the Egyptian flag.

On a granite statue in the Luxor Temple, Ramses II claimed the Great Encircling Sea as well as the Negro lands to "the borders of the darkness" and "the columns of heaven." This was reference to the South Polar regions and the rock of Gibraltar.

All lands, large or small, were islands to the Egyptians. Voyages to Punt were carried on for about 1400 years. Egyptians were the first Mediterranean people to sail through the Straits of Malacca into the Pacific. They also were the first to sail the South China Sea to the Huang Ho River, and up it to the capital at Singanfu in Shensi province.

The Chinese Emperor Tschoking received ambassadors from the kingdom of Ni-Li in 1113 B.C. They could have been none other than Egyptians. The ambassadors made the voyage in "swimming houses" and determined their position at sea by "observations of the sun and other heavenly bodies."

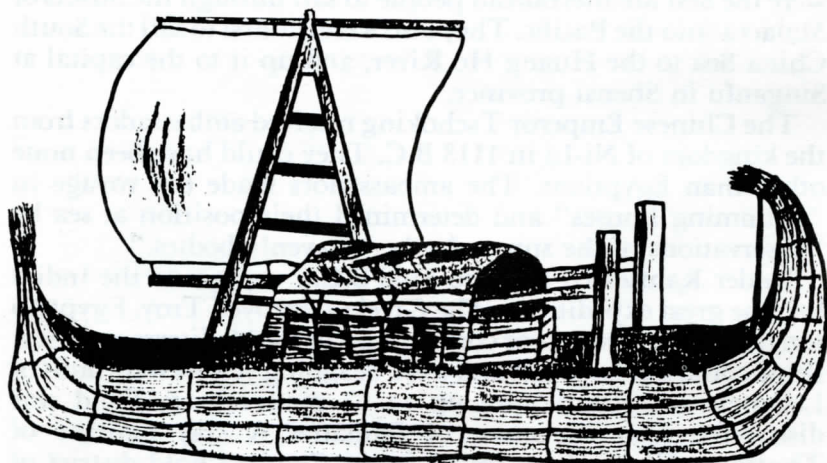
Under Ramses III (1198 to 1166 B.C.), voyages to the Indies became great expeditions. The Greeks destroyed Troy, Egypt no longer had opposition or competition in the Mediterranean Sea; ships could sail both east and west. Seagoing vessels were built of Lebanese cedar and were up to 67 meters long. Gold was discovered near the coast of Sumatra. A clay figurine of Thutmose III has been found in the Zambesi gold district of South Africa. And a gold ingot of the style of Ramses III was found in the ruins of Zimbabwe.

The ancient pharaohs of Egypt were fortunate in many ways. There was no great nearby nation to dispute their power, the river Nile provided food in abundance, and there was an inexhaustible supply of slave labor in the interior of Africa. The children of Israel provided Egypt with an intelligent, self-supporting labor force for several hundred years.

Scholars who are familiar with the ancient Egyptian languages have long known many amazing facts concerning the scientific accomplishments of old Egypt. Little of this information has ever been made available to the general public, nor was it taught to college students. For this there were several reasons.

Barry Fell of Harvard University had not yet brought to light several unknown, but related, languages. The world-wide scientific establishment already *knew* that there were neither ships nor men capable of long sea voyages before Columbus. And unless facts are sensational, they are ignored by newsprint throughout the world.

Under an absolute monarch, Egypt's ruling class, governors, priest-astronomers, physicians and mathematicians had ample time to develop their arts and sciences. From the Calendar Stele, inscribed about 700 B.C., and found at Davenport, Iowa, we can see that Egyptians understood perfectly the solar movements.



By Jon Easler

An Egyptian A-frame masted, seaworthy vessel, built with bundles of totora reeds. Reeds were overlapped so as to make a tapered log, reaching from stem to stern. The logs were then lashed tightly together with rope.

Egypt had no shipbuilding timber, but imported large amounts of cedar from Lebanon in antiquity. Grain was the medium of exchange. Important vessels such as warships and stone-carrying barges were built with cedar.

Totora reeds grew in profusion along the Nile. They were used extensively for river traffic. Much deep sea exploring and trading was done with reed boats.

From charts, drawings and inscriptions found in caves on McCleur's Bay, northwest New Guinea in 1937-38, we know that Egyptian astronomers were thoroughly familiar with the stars and their movements in 232 B.C.

Egyptian knowledge of astronomy could only have been acquired by many years of observation with the aid of a telescope. Of course, certain members of the academic fraternity will scream to high heaven that there is no proof, except the myths of tribes, whose language was derived from ancient Egyptian. Common sense often leads to positive proof. The British Museum has a small magnifying lens, found in an Egyptian tomb.

One of the first facts primitive people knew was that sands melt at low temperature and form glass. Another fact was that smoke and ashes are lifted upward by hot air from a fire. Doubtless, they knew these facts from volcanoes before they learned to build a cooking fire. Egypt used glass beads to barter with primitive people; so did Carthage. A segment of a glass bead is a magnifying glass.

A French anthropologist, Dr. Marcel Griaule, lived with and studied the Dogons in the west Sudan region of Africa in 1940. Dogon priests and sages informed Griaule that the star Sirius had a companion, a heavy dark star, which orbited Sirius every 50 years in an eccentric ellipse. This was long before modern astronomers discovered the dark star.

It seems we have positive proof that the telescope was known and used thousands of years before Galileo. They also informed Dr. Griaule that Jupiter has four satellites and Saturn has rings. Their source of information was a telescope far superior to Galileo's. However, the Dogons say they know the facts, because their ancestors came from a planet in the Sirius system.

No doubt the telescope was developed by Egyptian priest-astronomers, and kept a closely-guarded secret. But it would have been a simple matter for Chinese astronomers and wise men of India to develop their own. They certainly had excellent aids to the natural eye. Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of the stars by the time gold was discovered on Sumatra about 1200 B.C.

Ancient Egyptians were masters of the art of working slave labor. They did things in a big way, as the pyramids are mute evidence. Their fleet transported as many as 10,000 people to the gold mines on Sumatra at one time. Many were mining engineers and supervisors, but most were Nubian forced labor

5

“The Highest and Reddest Cedars of the World”

Sir Humphrey Gilbert was a respected soldier and a student of geography, well received by Queen Elizabeth. He had long been interested in oversea exploration, but had little money to invest in such projects. Sir Humphrey firmly believed the Norse stories of the Northwest Passage. Verrazzano seems to have convinced all of England that North America was narrow. An English sailor, one David Ingram, claimed to have walked from Mexico to Nova Scotia, and had not crossed a strait connecting the two oceans. If his story was true, Gilbert was more than ever convinced that there was a short northern way around to the Spice Islands. He wrote a *Discourse* to prove there was a northern passage and he must have convinced the Queen.

In June, 1578, Queen Elizabeth granted Sir Humphrey Gilbert a royal patent to explore and colonize in the region of Newfoundland. The Queen gave the 100-ton burden *Falcon* for the expedition.

Sir Humphrey began selling large tracts of land, not yet discovered, to wealthy Catholics, whom the Queen did not want in England. And, he enlisted the aid of his young half-brother Walter Raleigh.

Walter Raleigh was from an old Devon family which had lived near Dartmoor for 200 years. His mother was Katherine



Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England

Champernown, widow of Otho Gilbert. His father, also named Walter, lived near Exeter when young Walter was born about 1553. Both of his parents were dead before he was 21 years old.

Young Raleigh enrolled at Oxford in 1568, but was fighting with the French Huguenots in 1569; evidently he had financial problems. Raleigh seems to have spent most of his time fighting in the religious wars of France until he appeared in England in 1575, a hardened veteran of no-quarter warfare.

Simon Fernandez, an Azores Portuguese pilot, arrived in England in 1573, seeking employment. He claimed to know the Caribbean, the Newfoundland fishing grounds and the American coast between. He was recommended by Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's secretary.

English navigators had concentrated all their efforts on sailing to the Orient, either around Russia or westward around America. If Fernandez knew half of what he claimed to know, he was better informed than all the sea captains in England.

Sir Humphrey sent Simon Fernandez with a crew of eleven on a trial voyage to America in the 10-ton *Squirrel*. Fernandez landed somewhere that native houses were 'buylt in Lyke Mannor rounde.' He returned with hides of either bison or moose, being gone from Dartmouth only three months.

Gilbert hoped to establish a permanent base for a fishing colony on Newfoundland, discover the Northwest Passage, and explore the Atlantic coast southward to Spanish Florida, as yet undefined. He expected to find a city with tall buildings, somewhere on the coast of Norumbega.

Peaceful ships of all nations usually turned pirate when there was a chance for booty, and the possibility of getting away with it. Gilbert, Raleigh and Fernandez expected prize money to pay much of the cost of exploration. If they took a rich Spanish treasure ship, it was the way to instant riches.

Gilbert's first attempt to colonize was ended by a storm and the guns of a Spanish fleet. Captain Walter Raleigh was sailing his first command, the Queen's *Falcon*. A storm separated the ships. Raleigh was alone when he made no attempt to evade a Spanish fleet near the Cape Verde Islands. They promptly gave the *Falcon* several broadsides and moved majestically on.

Raleigh managed to bring the crippled *Falcon* into Dartmouth roads in May, 1579. Nothing more could be done but explain to the Queen. She promptly beached both Gilbert and Raleigh. Gilbert could organize another expedition, but neither

man could go to sea.

Gilbert could not raise enough money to mount a suitable expedition. He continued to sell undiscovered land to speculators. Raleigh apparently was unemployed for about a year. Early in 1580, he quarreled and crossed swords with Sir Thomas Perrot. The Privy Council gave him six days in Fleet Prison to cool off. About that time, Raleigh cut a tavern brawler and tied his mouth shut with his beard and mustache! Shortly thereafter, Raleigh had a fight with one Wingfield on the tennis court at Whitehall. This time the Privy Council sent him to Marshalsea Prison to ponder the error of his ways.



Sir Humphrey Gilbert



Sir Walter Raleigh

In the summer of 1580, Walter Raleigh was commissioned a captain of infantry to serve against Irish rebels in Munster. His pay was about enough to buy his food, but he served with distinction in the bloody fighting that followed. At the end of 1581, Raleigh was given 20 pounds for expenses and sent to London with dispatches. He was greeted with favor by both Queen and Privy Council, as an expert on Irish affairs. Raleigh's fortunes began to turn upward.

Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh a permanent commission as captain, and trusted him with state dispatches to important people on the continent. She began to give him land and appointments to positions that paid a yearly income. He

designed and built the *Bark Raleigh* of 200-ton burden for the forthcoming exploration of America.

The Queen liked Humphrey Gilbert, but said he was "a man of no good hap at sea." She thought the same of Walter Raleigh, but let her actions speak instead of words. The Queen finally gave Gilbert permission to sail with an expedition, but offered no aid. Raleigh seems to have been permanently land-based. She said Raleigh was needed in London. Sir Humphrey sailed from England on June 11, 1583, with five ships and 260 men.

The *Bark Raleigh* soon returned; she did not have sufficient supplies. Sir Humphrey reached Newfoundland and took possession of St. Johns and 200 leagues in all directions in the name of the Queen of England. Many colonists became ill from a meager ration of bad food; some deserted. Gilbert sent the sick home on the 10-ton *Swallow* and began to explore the coasts. The *Delight* ran aground, then sank with 100 men on board. There was no more Gilbert could do but return to England. Sir Humphrey chose to sail on the *Squirrel*. She sank in a storm with all on board. Only the *Golden Hind* went home.

Raleigh became a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, but she did not forget the *Falcon*. She had no intention of giving him another command at sea. In the spring of 1584, the Queen granted Raleigh a patent to continue his brother's plan to found a colony in America. He had six years to explore and colonize any land "not actually possessed of any Christian Prynce," between lands covered by the Newfoundland charter and undefined Spanish lands to the south.

The voyage to discover a colony site was Raleigh's venture alone. Richard Hakluyt recommended a Mediterranean climate and he expected it to be found at 35 degrees latitude. Since Raleigh was forbidden to sail, he chose Philip Amadas to lead the expedition. Amadas was a member of the Raleigh household, and at 21 he was already an experienced sailor. Arthur Barlowe, who had served with Raleigh in Ireland, was to sail a smaller craft and act as scribe. Artist John White was to make drawings and Simon Fernandez was engaged as pilot.

On April 27, 1584, Raleigh's ships sailed from England. At the Canary Islands they turned westward and rode the trade winds to the Caribbean. The ships took on fresh water and bought food on Puerto Rico. Amadas probably was sailing the *Bark Raleigh* with no shortage of money; if so, he took on board a good supply of live animals.

(Captain Christopher Newport, en route to Jamestown in 1609, ran the *Sea Venture* aground on Bermuda after a storm. He found the island deserted, but it had an abundance of "fowl, eggs, hogs and fruit." The entire ship's company lived well, until they could build two pinnaces from wreckage and continue the voyage.)

On July 4, 1584, Amadas and Barlowe saw the American continent for the first time, near Cape Lookout at the southern tip of the Outer Banks. They moved slowly northward along the "isthmus" Verrazzano had passed 60 years before. Fernandez said there was an inlet about 120 miles north of Cape Lookout. Both vessels entered the inlet and anchored "about three harquebushot within the havens mouth."

"We manned our boates, and went to view the lands next adjoyning, and to take possession of the same, in the right of the Queenes Majesty." They landed on what is now called Bodie Island on July 13, 1584. The island was much wider then, and every storm makes it different. It was the grand handiwork of nature. Arthur Barlowe:

"Wee viewed the lande about us, being whereas we first landed, very sandie, and lowe towards the water side, but so full of grapes as the very beating and surge of the Sea overflowed them, of which we founde such plentie, as well there, as in all places else, both on the sande and on the greene soile on the hils, as in the plaines, as well as on every little shrubbe, as also climbing towards the toppes of the high Cedars, that I thinke in all the world the like abundance is not to be founde . . ."

"We passed from the Sea side towards the toppes of those hils next adjoyning, being but of meane height, and from thence wee behelde the Sea on both sides to the North, and to the South, finding no ende any of both waies. This lande lay stretching it selfe to the West, which wee found to be but an Island of twentie leagues long, and not above sixe miles broade. Under the banke or hill, whereon we stode, we behelde the vallies replenished with goodly Cedar trees, and having discharged our harquebushot, such a flocke of Cranes, the most part white, arose under us, with such a crye redoubled by many Ecchoes, as if an armie of men had showed all together.

"This Island had many goodly woods, full of Deere, Conies, Hares, and Foweles, even in the midst of

Summer, in incredible abundance—the highest and reddest Cedars of the World.”

Captain Barlowe was trying to sell Virginia to future colonists, but every word he wrote was true. At that, it was not half the story. Great flocks of migratory birds, ducks and geese, came and went with the seasons. The water teemed with local fish. Deep sea fish in uncountable numbers entered the sounds, and went up streams in the springtime to spawn. At corn planting time, Indians planted a fish with each grain of corn; so did the first backwoodsmen.



Arthur Barlowe's Cranes by Grover Houck

Two principal varieties of grapes ripen in September, both are delicious. Big dark blue Muscadines grow as singles, and as clusters up to four, like cherries. They grow wild as far west as the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains. Scuppernongs are the Muscadine's golden brown cousin. They were first reported by explorers from Jamestown colony, growing on a river near a village of Scuppernong Indians, hence the name. Scuppernongs grow wild only on the Banks and the sandhill region of the mainland. They are found wild nowhere else on earth.

After Jamestown was founded in 1607, wild cattle, hogs and small horses were found on all islands of the Banks. All hogs and cattle were eventually killed for food. An estimated three or four thousand horses remained on the islands, until a use could be found for them. Their origin is unknown. Only a small herd remains on Ocracoke Island, under the protection of the National Park Service.

Amadas and Barlowe remained at Port Ferdinando (after Fernandez) for five weeks and made friends with the natives by not asking for food. Indians bartered for axes and knives, but were refused swords. The English asked for gold and were given pearls, then swords were traded.

The natives were Algonkians, only a few lived on the islands, under a sub-chief. Chief Wingana lived in a mainland village. He had recently been wounded and defeated by another tribe. Amadas and Barlowe had no way of knowing that he was thinking of winning a second battle with their aid. Amadas asked for two of his men. Wingana agreed, providing they left two Englishmen as hostages.

Captain Barlowe sailed directly for England with two natives, Wanchese and Manteo. Captain Amadas found the sounds too shallow for a craft larger than a pinnace. They knew nothing yet of the terrible storms that often strike the Banks in autumn. Amadas sailed northward to explore Santa Maria Bay, later called Chesapeake by the English. He sailed into a hornet's nest and barely escaped with the ship, but not with all of his crew. The local natives had a burning hatred for men who came in ships, brought on by bitter experience with Jesuit priests and Spanish soldiers. The Chesapeake affair was not made public when Amadas finally reached England.

6

Anchors Aweigh

Captain Barlowe reached England in mid-September with news of a new Garden of Eden. Manteo and Wanchese aroused more public interest than Barlowe's writing. His report was carefully read by gentlemen with money and power. For the first time, they became aware of valuable land to the west. The Queen knighted Raleigh on January 5, 1585, and granted him permission to name the land Virginia. She also contributed the 160-ton burden *Tiger* and 400 pounds worth of gunpowder to the next expedition.

Captain John Clarke on Sir Walter's *Roebuck* decided to make a further contribution. He sailed out into the Channel and took the *Waterhound of Brill*, a peaceful merchantman from Nantes with a cargo of wine. The French captain and pilot were held prisoners, to prevent any complaints from reaching France. Evidently the crew was disposed of at sea and the captain and pilot were to be put ashore on a Caribbean island; that was the usual procedure in such cases.

Sir Richard Grenville, Raleigh's kinsman, was titled Captain, Admiral and General, giving him overall command on sea and land. Master Ralph Lane, as lieutenant-general, was to command the land forces and be the first Governor of Virginia. Philip Amadas sailed with Grenville on his flagship, the *Tiger*;

so did Simon Fernandez, the pilot.

Arthur Barlowe, Manteo and Wanchese sailed with the fleet. Barlowe had been careful not to tell that he had exchanged two sailors for the Indians. Artist John White was on the *Tiger* for his third voyage to the new world. Scientist Thomas Harriot,



Sir Richard Grenville

Raleigh's tutor in the "mathematical sciences" also sailed. He was to write a report on Virginia and include John White's drawings. In 1590, Harriot's *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia* was published in several languages.

They planned to leave 15 gentlemen, numerous craftsmen like brickmakers, miners and shipwrights, and soldiers to build and hold a fort in Virginia. They hoped, by taking Spanish prizes, to pay much of the cost of the venture.

The fleet consisted of the *Tiger*, the *Roebuck* of 140 tons burden, the *Lion*, 100 tons, the *Elizabeth*, 50 tons; and the newly-christened *Dorothy* of 50 tons; also, two pinnaces for use in shallow water. On board were about 600 seamen, soldiers, specialists and permanent residents, but no women and children. The fleet sailed from Plymouth on Good Friday, April 9, 1585.

Bernardino de Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, had been deported by England for his part in the Mary of Scotland affair. He was forced to conduct intelligence-gathering from France. Before the fleet sailed, he received a report that Raleigh was fitting out 16 ships to carry 2000 men to Norumbega. That probably was inspired by Queen's Secretary Walsingham and planted by Clergyman Richard Hakluyt, who was actively spying in France. Incidentally, the Richard Hakluyt cousins were the only two reliable historians in Elizabethan England.

Sir Richard Grenville and his ranking officers dined in style from silver and gold tableware. There was an abundance of French wine from the captured ship, with musicians in attendance.

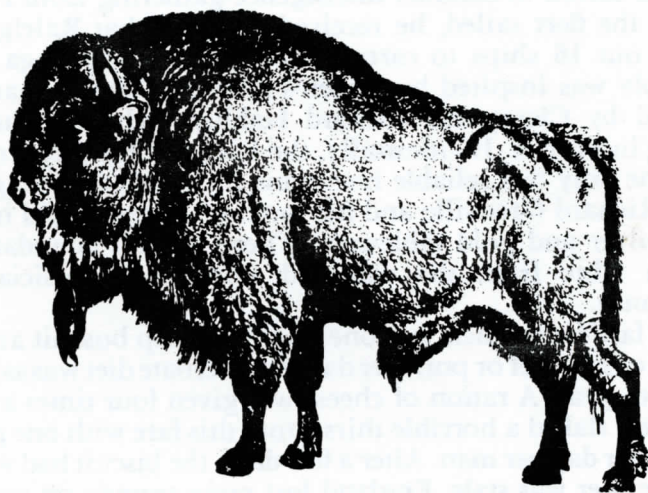
The fare for seamen was one pound of ship buscuit and one pound of salt beef or pork per day. An alternate diet was salt cod-fish with peas. A ration of cheese was given four times a week. The crew slaked a horrible thirst from this fare with one gallon of beer per day per man. After a few days, the biscuit had weevils and the beer was stale. England lost more seamen on peaceful voyages from bad food than were killed in battles. Captain James Cook discovered the remedy about 1775, by supplying his crews with fruit and vegetables.

English sailors slept anywhere they could find a place to lie. John Hawkins, while slave-trading in the Caribbean, saw a Carib Indian at ease in a hammock. This led to hammocks for

sailors on English ships. The name itself came from West Indies Spanish "*hamaca*."

In 1568, Hawkins escaped from a Spanish fleet in Vera Cruz harbor by hastily abandoning several sailors on shore. David Ingram and two companions walked from Vera Cruz northward the length of the continent to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Ingram was carried home to Bristol by a fishing boat.

In 1582, after Hawkins confirmed that he had indeed left Ingram in Vera Cruz, a board of inquiry questioned Ingram. They were Sir George Peckham, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Secretary Francis Walsingham. He had crossed no strait that might enter the China Sea. Yes, he had seen silver, turquoises and herds of wild animals larger than oxen. Evidently Ingram satisfied the board that he was telling the truth. But they still had no idea of the continent's width. The full report is contained in *State Papers Domestic Elizabeth* and *State Papers Colonial, America and West Indies, Vol. 1*.



This is the American buffalo, about 2000 pounds of him, seen by David Ingram on his long walk to the north. It matters not what scientists call the animal, the American people named him, and intend to keep it that way.

7

Grenville's Menagerie and the Timber Business

After leaving England, Grenville sailed into a storm that scattered the fleet. He lost a pinnace which was being towed as an afterboat. After the storm, the *Tiger* showed her wake to the remainder of the fleet, and arrived off the Canary Islands alone. Then she turned westward, and fled before the trade winds to the Caribbean. Nothing eventful happened, except a bathing sailor had a leg bitten off by a shark. Grenville landed on a small lonely island near the present city of Ponce, Puerto Rico. After three days' rest, the *Tiger* turned back to a previously-arranged rendezvous on St. Johns Island.

Under the guns of the *Tiger*, Sir Richard built a temporary fort on the beach. Then he built a new pinnace for use in Virginia. The fort frightened a small group of hidden Spaniards, which may have been Grenville's intention; he was a bold scoundrel. On his return voyage to England, Grenville personally led a boarding party on a temporary raft to board a rich and crippled Spanish prize.

John White made Grenville's fort immortal in a drawing. The pinnace is nearly finished. A large hut is labeled, "Mr. Lanes quarter." Five huts are "The Generalls quarter." A smithy that made hardware for the new pinnace is nearby. Twelve men are pulling a great log on a four-wheel cart. Two horses are grazing

between the trees. Grenville is on horseback across the river, and the *Tiger* rides at anchor. The horses must have been Grenville's personal mounts from England. He had not taken Spanish prizes when the fort was built.

Captain Thomas Cavendish arrived at St. Johns in the *Elizabeth*, and the two ships went prize hunting. Thomas Cavendish later became the second English captain to circle the globe. On the evening of the first day's hunt, they caught a bark in the Mona channel off Puerto Rico. The Spanish crew took to their boats and rowed hard for the distant shore. A prize crew was put on board, but the bark carried no cargo. Next morning a large frigate was sighted on course from Santo Domingo to Puerto Rico. She surrendered without a fight, and was carrying a cargo of good Spanish cloth.

Grenville had no need of cloth, but it was valuable to trade. Fernandez knew a trader in stolen goods on Hispaniola. Through him, Sir Richard exchanged cloth for pigs, cattle and horses. The great Caballero Campo Verde (Grenville) actually met the Alcalde of Isabela. Grenville traded him more cloth for livestock, bulls for breeding, goats, root plants, hides, pearls, ginger and tobacco. Part of this loot was to supply the colony. Grenville could sell his share in England. On June 7, 1585, the two English ships with their two Spanish prizes sailed for Virginia.

The *Lion*, separated from the fleet, crossed the Atlantic alone and appeared off Jamaica, short of food. Captain George Raymond abandoned 20 soldiers, whom he considered useless, on a deserted shore. After living off the land for a year, soldier Edwards was picked up by a Spanish patrol. Edwards reported that the group had divided to search for food; seven in his group had died of starvation. Edwards was sent to Spain to be personally questioned by King Philip; otherwise the incident would never have been known.

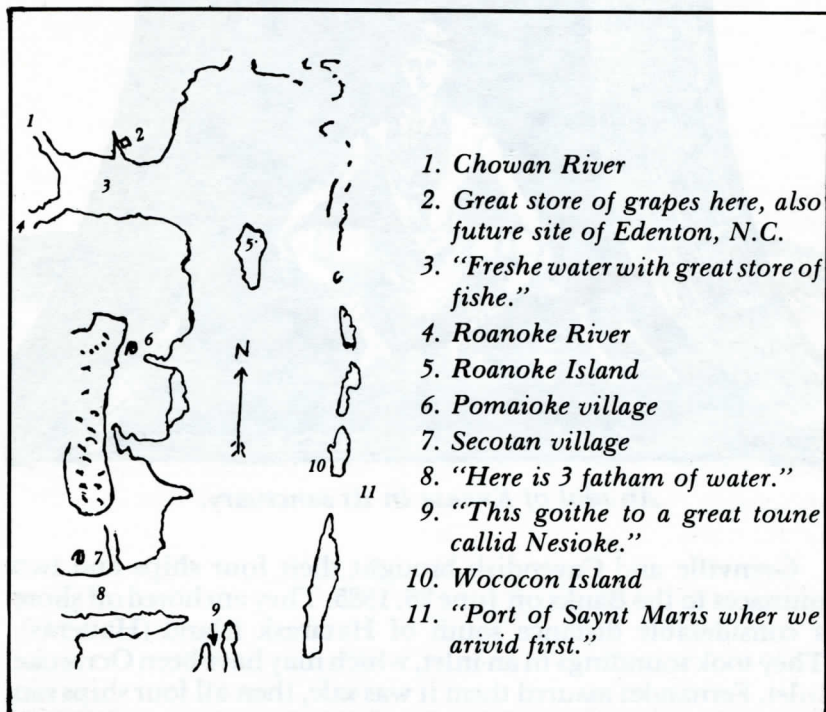
Historians parrot the findings and opinions of others. They seldom search for facts or ferret out small details which give a true picture of real history. Fortunately, there are excellent secondary sources in Spanish archives.

The *Lion* reached Virginia before Sir Richard, and put ashore thirty men to forage for themselves. Somewhere along her route, the *Lion* was joined by the ex-French *Dorothy*. The two ships hastened to Newfoundland for food. They probably took the catch of a European fisherman and sank his boat. English pirates

raided the last Norse settlement on Greenland in the early 1400's, before all Greenlanders migrated to America.

When the *Lion* and the *Dorothy* had food, they sailed for the Azores. They had not yet taken a prize. Somewhere at sea, they met Raleigh's *Job*, carrying 16 tons of cedar logs to England! Later, the *Job* sheltered from a storm in a Breton port and the French impounded her, or that incident would not be known.

Good timber was of vital importance to England's ship-builders and Raleigh became both a designer and builder of warships. He evidently was sending ships to Virginia for cedar with the knowledge and approval of the Queen and Secretary Walsingham. This fact was a well-kept secret, known only to his sea captains. Spain had to be defeated at sea. Raleigh was operating a larger fleet than has been reported. No wonder he was needed by the Queen in England.



Original drawing by exploring party of Philip Amadas, Sept., 1585. Due to age, the outline of northern Banks can not be determined.

After Grenville reached Virginia, he found 30 of Ralph Lane's men, left by the *Lion*. By some unknown means, Grenville had news of the *Roebuck*, the last of his fleet. The *Roebuck* belonged to Raleigh; in fact, a roebuck was Raleigh's crest. No doubt she had sailed to England with a cargo of cedar, before Grenville arrived. She did not anchor off the Banks later, and was refitted as a privateer in 1587, by order of Queen Elizabeth. The *Roebuck* received special praise for the gallant way she fought the Spanish Armada in 1588.



An idol of Kiwasa in its sanctuary.

Grenville and Cavendish brought their four ships and two pinnaces to the Banks on June 26, 1585. They anchored off shore a considerable distance south of Hatarask Island (Hatteras). They took soundings in an inlet, which may have been Ocracoke Inlet. Fernandez assured them it was safe, then all four ships ran aground.

With a Noah's Ark menagerie on board, chaos reigned until the two prizes and the *Elizabeth* were floated without damage. The *Tiger* had to be unloaded and beached for repairs. Most of

her stores were damaged by water, much of the food could not be saved. The writer of the *Tiger's* journal, probably Arthur Barlowe, blamed Fernandez. Nothing is recorded about animals, but they all had to be unloaded to forage. The *Tiger's* log for the voyage was lost.



A Roanoac chief, his wife and daughter

Returning to England, near Bermuda in September Sir Richard took a rich prize, the *Santa Maria*. On October 29, he wrote Secretary Walsingham, stating that the value of the *Santa Maria* and her cargo was between 12,000 and 15,000 pounds. The registered value of the *Santa Maria's* cargo alone was 50,000 pounds. Grenville was cheating his associates, including the Queen, owner of the *Tiger*. He and Raleigh were rapidly becoming very wealthy, some if it from Virginia cedar.

While the *Tiger* was being repaired, Grenville explored the south end of Pamlico Sound and visited several Indian villages. The new pinnace was too heavy for shallow water. A party of 60 was forced to use ship's boats. They returned after seven days, and the *Tiger* was again seaworthy. Grenville discovered that he had lost a silver cup, and sent Philip Amadas to recover it. Amadas found the village deserted; he burned it and destroyed the surrounding crops.

Grenville moved the ships about 80 miles north to Port Ferdinando. Roanoke Island was west of their new anchorage and could be seen in the distance. Chief Wingana on the mainland was delighted with news of the burning of a Secotan village; they were enemies. He readily agreed for the English to build a fort and settle on tribal land. His brother, Granganimeo was sub-chief over about 50 Indians on Roanoke.

Ralph Lane immediately began construction on Roanoke Island. No stones were to be found on the Banks or the coastal mainland. Brick would be no problem, when suitable clay could be found; wood was enough for the present. Lane sent Philip Amadas with soldiers to chart and explore Albemarle Sound on August 2, 1585. He did not return until after Grenville sailed for England. On his chart, Amadas noted on the right bank "Fresh water with great stores of fish." On the left bank is: "Here were great store of great red grapes, veri pleasant." That was the future site of Edenton, N.C.

On August 5, John Arundell set sail for England on the fastest prize taken in the Caribbean. He arrived early in October with news of the near loss of the *Tiger*, the loss of much of her stores, and the urgent need for more. Also, the sounds were too shallow to ever be used as a safe harbor. The fort and settlement were being built and the Indians were friendly. John Arundell was knighted by the Queen at Richmond on October 14, 1585, as bearer of first tidings from England's first colony.

The Council of Roanoke colony agreed that 15 gentlemen and 82 men of various skills would remain on Roanoke. Sir Richard planned to return with stores and more colonists. Ralph Lane sent a letter to Sir Philip Sidney and two for Sir Francis Walsingham by Grenville. August 25, 1585, the *Tiger* sailed alone by way of Bermuda where she caught the *Santa Maria*.

Captain Cavendish was preparing to sail in the *Elizabeth* with his pinnace and the remaining Spanish prize. Lane wrote several

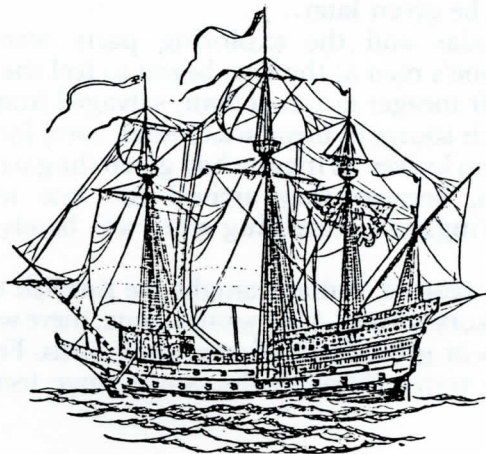
more letters which he planned to send with him. Lane did not trust Grenville or Fernandez.

The new fort on Roanoke Island was finished and Governor Lane moved in before September 3. He wrote to the elder Richard Hakluyt "From the New Fort in Virginia" on that date. Lane had only ships's boats and the St. Johns pinnace for Admiral Amadas to command. He built a slipway on Hatterask and shipwrights built other boats. Lane sent Amadas northward to explore the coast and the land of the Chespians. He dubbed Amadas "Colonel of the Chespians" upon his return.

Philip Amadas had barely escaped from Chesapeake Bay with his ship the year before. To his surprise, the Chespians were friendly. They said tribes from the interior, not Chespians, had attacked his men. Amadas built a defensive fort and stayed most of the winter. The village Cheseptic was at the site of Virginia Beach, Va., but the fort site has never been investigated. The Chespians had a bountiful supply of oysters, clams, venison and corn which they shared freely with their visitors. They gave corn to make beer.

During the winter, Indians from the interior visited the Chespians. There was a loose alliance between the tribes. They all seemed to be at peace, during that particular winter. Perhaps they ignored previous differences to form an opinion of the English. No doubt they were influenced by Chief Wingana, who was expecting the English to be his ally. The "Colonel of the Chespians" returned to Fort Roanoke in February, 1586.

Shortly thereafter, chiefs and wise men from several tribes were present at a council, called by Wingana, when he was planning to destroy the English.



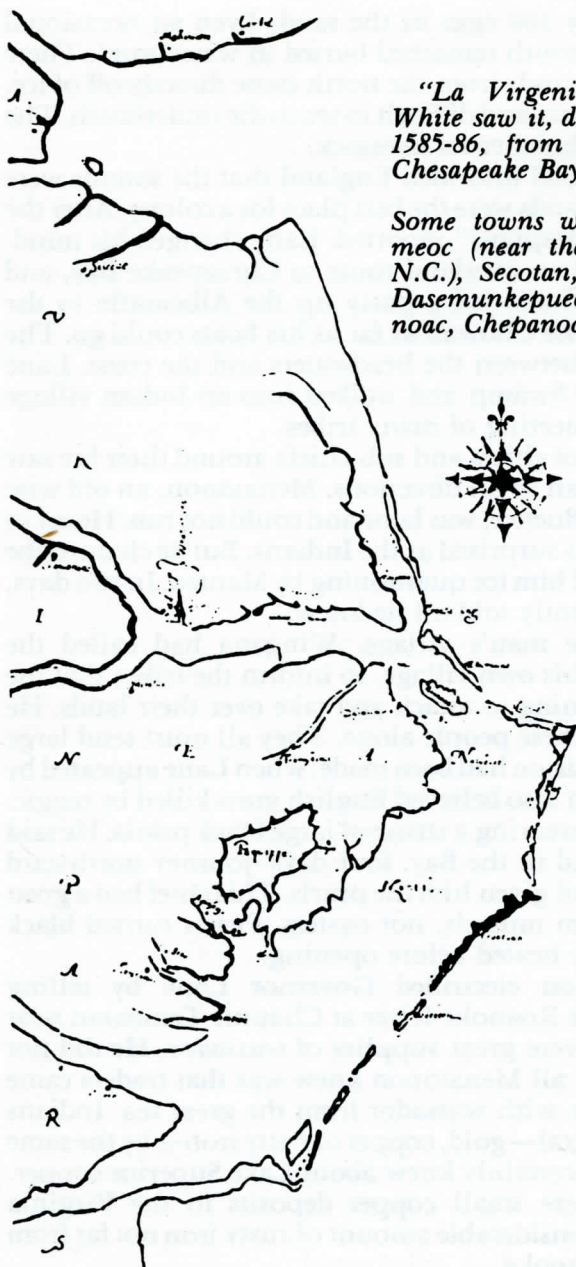
8

Hunger and "Wassador"

When Captain Christopher Newport and John Smith arrived at Chesapeake Bay in 1607, the Chespians were gone. They saw smoke in the distance, which, they learned later, came from the destruction of the last Chespian villages. No doubt they saw smoke from Cheseptic and the fort of Philip Amadas at Virginia Beach. The Chespians had ranged westward to the Chowan river and the site of Norfolk, and south to Albemarle Sound. That region is important to history, but little is known. All of the English people who vanished from the Outer Banks went there. Evidence will be given later.

While Amadas and the exploring party were with the Chespians, Lane's men at the Fort began to feel the shortage of supplies. Their meager ration of flour, salvaged from the *Tiger*, was gone. Their source of bread was Indian corn, for which they gave copper and knives. Wingana had given the garrison several fields of corn, because they arrived too late to plant for themselves. Wingana's remaining store was barely enough to feed his tribe.

Before cold weather, Indians taught the English to braid fish traps with hickory splints. After winter came, there were no more schools of fish or great flocks of migrating birds. Few fish were caught in the traps. Great turtles, some three feet across, no



"La Virginia Pars" as John White saw it, during the winter of 1585-86, from Cape Lookout to Chesapeake Bay.

Some towns were called Weopemeoc (near the site of Edenton, N.C.), Secotan, Seco, Pomeeiooc, Dasemunkepuoc, Croatan, Chawanoac, Chepanoc, and Aquaseogoc.

longer came to lay 100 eggs in the sand. Even an occasional alligator from the south remained buried in warm mud. There was no snow, but winds from the north came directly off of ice. Deer became cautious, and difficult to see in the underbrush. The garrison began to butcher its livestock.

Governor Lane had informed England that the sounds were shallow, but the islands were the best place for a colony. After the "Colonel of the Chespians" reported, Lane changed his mind. He decided to find an overland route to Chesapeake Bay, and move the colony. Lane led a party up the Albemarle to the Chowan, then up the Chowan as far as his boats could go. The Dismal Swamp is between the headwaters and the coast. Lane started around the Swamp and walked into an Indian village during a council meeting of many tribes.

When the circle of chiefs and sub-chiefs around their fire saw the English, they ran in all directions. Menatonon, an old wise chief with much influence, was lame and could not run. He sat in silence. Lane was as surprised as the Indians. But he chained the lame chief and held him for questioning by Manteo. In two days, Menatonon apparently told all he knew.

It was the lame man's village. Wingana had called the meeting, far from his own village, to inform the tribes that the English were planning to attack and take over their lands. He could not destroy these people alone. They all must send large war parties. No decision had been made, when Lane appeared by magic. Mematonon also believed English guns killed by magic.

Menatonon was wearing a string of large black pearls. He said a chief on an island in the Bay, four days' journey northward from his village, had given him the pearls. This chief had a great store of pearls from mussels, not oysters. Pearls turned black when mussels were heated before opening.

Then, Menatonon electrified Governor Lane by telling Manteo that up the Roanoke River at Chaunis Temoatan near the great salt sea were great supplies of *wassador*. He did not know the distance; all Menatonon knew was that traders came down the Roanoke with *wassador* from the great sea. Indians called all yellow metal—gold, copper or rusty iron—by the same name. Menatonon certainly knew about Lake Superior copper. However, there were small copper deposits in the Virginia mountains and a considerable amount of rusty iron not far from the falls of the Roanoke.

Thomas Harriot evidently received samples from the bog iron

deposits on the Roanoke. In his *Report*, published in 1590, Harriot states, "In two places of the countrey specially, one about fourescore and the other sixescore miles from the Fort or place where wee dwelt; wee founde neere the water side the ground to be rockie, which by the triall of a minerall man, was founde to holde Iron richly." In fact, it was near the river; one Norse smelting site on the Roanoke is now covered by waters of the Buggs Island dam.

Ralph Lane was becoming painfully aware that there was not enough land on Banks islands to support much more than his garrison. However, a mine of any metal in the interior would assure a steady flow of supplies from England. Better still, a land route to a river, emptying into the Sea of Cathay, would put Virginia on the route to the Orient. Although his men had no bread, he must explore the Roanoke at once. Wingana and a route to Chesapeake could wait.

Menatonon agreed for Lane to hold his son Skiko hostage, as a guarantee that his tribe would remain peaceful. Menatonon then gave Lane the string of black pearls, as a token of friendship.

Skiko informed Lane that he had once been a prisoner of the Mangeoaks, through whose land Lane must go. He thought the great sea was 20 days' travel beyond the Mangeoaks. Lane sent Skiko to the Fort under guard and set out to explore the Roanoke with 40 men and food for two days.

Lane expected to see natives and barter for food, but riverside villages were deserted. No food could be found, but the ashes of some fires were still warm. The first night his men wore armor and slept in the boats. The shipwrights had built boats suitable for river navigation. Lane called one boat *The Light Horseman*, another *The Wherry*.

The river was deserted on the second day. That night a war-chant arose in the forest. The moon was almost full and the river bank was visible. Lane and Manteo moved out in the stream to cover a boat that was preparing for a landing. Then a shower of arrows struck the boats, as the armored men clanked ashore with two bull-mastiffs baying loudly. Indians were very much afraid of the big dogs, one of which could pull down a running man in the forest at night. No Indians were seen and none could be found.

Lane and the crew decided on one more day upstream, hoping to get out of hostile territory and find food. That night they dined



The Roanoke Corn Planting Dance from John White. The gourd rattles are to attract the attention of the spirits.

on the two dogs, stewed in sassafras leaves. The entire party agreed it was time to turn back. It was about 100 miles to the sound. When sufficient food was available, they would return and cross the mountains.

The boats made the run downstream in one day, camping on Sans Souci Island, where they had only sassafras leaves for dinner. On Easter Sunday, April 3, 1586, they crossed Albemarle Sound to a friendly Indian village on the north shore; it was deserted. On Monday, they reached Roanoke Island, half dead from exhaustion. Not a man had been injured. The only casualties were the two dogs.

At his home village, between Alligator River and the Sound, Wingana received the news of Lane's return with amazement. He had sent runners ahead of the boats to all villages, saying that the English were coming to kill. The people must carry away all food and hide in the forest until the Englishmen died.

The boatmen had not died or even been sick. Indians were seldom ill before white men came; then they sickened and died without cause. Smoke from their guns was poison and obviously made by magic. They had appeared by magic at Menatonon's village. They did not take wives like ordinary men and they had no children. Yet Wanchese, who had been in their land and returned to the tribe, insisted that they lived and died in their homeland like ordinary men. Wingana did not know what to do, but wait and see how long they could go without food.

Spring came to Roanoke, and with it deep sea fish by the millions. Fish did the garrison little good; natives had destroyed or carried away the fish traps. A surprising amount of food is required for 97 men. Wingana planted a field of corn for the English, knowing they could not eat from it until late summer.

Unknown to Wingana, Lane had an efficient spy system, maintained by Manteo. Each bit of information was paid for with knives and copper. In that manner Lane sat in on Wingana's councils.

Menatonon sent a large pearl to Lane as ransom for his son. Lane refused the pearl, saying that he was going up the Roanoke again, and wished to maintain peace with all tribes. Skiko tried to escape and was chained to a sliding bar by leg irons. Then to confuse Wingana, Lane sent Skiko to him for safe keeping. Skiko escaped and returned to the Fort, saying Wingana had treated him so badly he preferred to live with the English.

Skiko told Manteo that Wingana had used his entire store of trade goods, received from the English, employing 800 warriors to destroy the colony. Only the Chespians and Skiko's tribe had refused to become involved. Part of this information had already been told to Manteo by his spies. Lane's battle plan was simple—strike first. He would attack before the warriors were completely assembled. Meanwhile, the garrison had to eat.

Captain Edward Stafford and 20 men were sent to Croatan Island to forage for themselves. Master Prideaux with ten men were sent in the pinnace to Hatarask to do the same. Both parties were to keep a constant lookout for relief ships. Every week between 16 and 20 men went to the mainland to grub for cassava



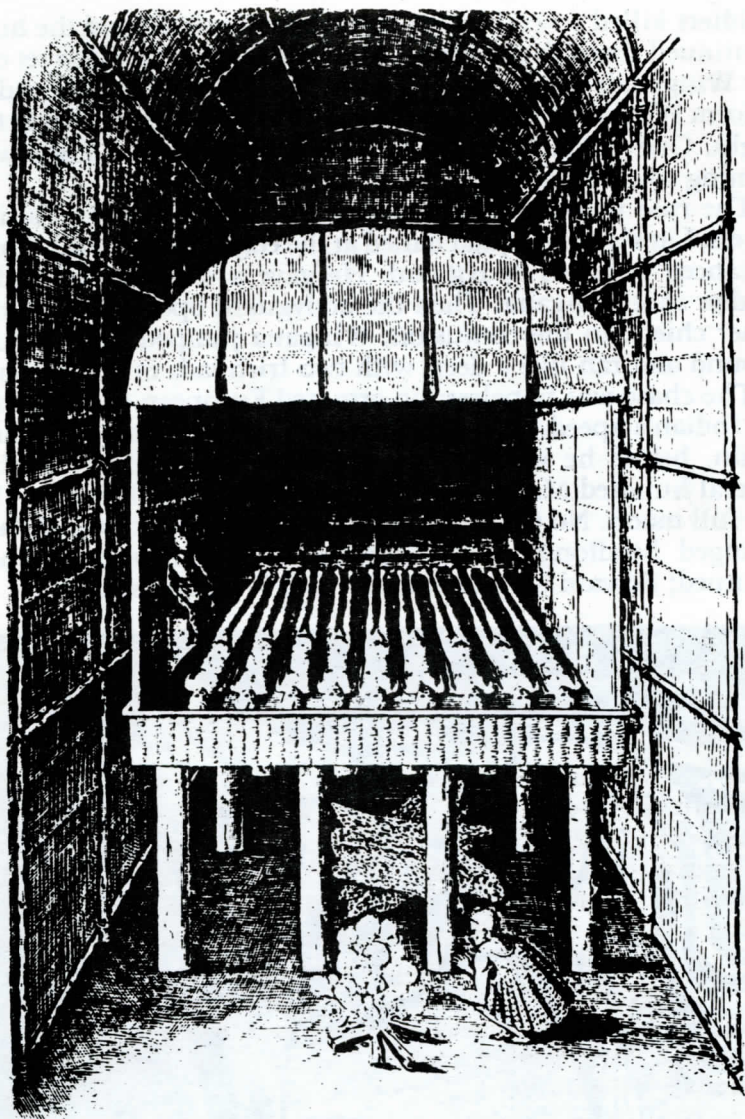
*"Theire sitting at meate" by Artist John White
Looks more like scuppernongs from this distance.*

roots and live off oysters. The pulp of the cassava root was used as a substitute for corn. Lane's method left about 50 men to hold the fort at all times.

Wingana's plan was to station 20 chosen warriors in the small native village on Roanoke. On the night of the full moon, May 31, they would set fire to Lane's quarters and kill him with clubs when he ran out. Philip Amadas was to be dispatched in the same manner. The mercenary army would be waiting in war canoes to overrun the garrison and both outposts.

After dark on May 30, Lane sent Captain John Vaughan with a squad to the mainland. They were to quietly take every war canoe that could be found; spies had located several. Boat patrols would intercept any Indians leaving Roanoke. Boats leaving the mainland would not be molested. This would prevent any news of any kind from reaching Wingana.

Captain Vaughan's men caught two Indians leaving Roanoke and beheaded them. Something warned the Indians on Roanoke, for when Lane attacked most of the warriors escaped.



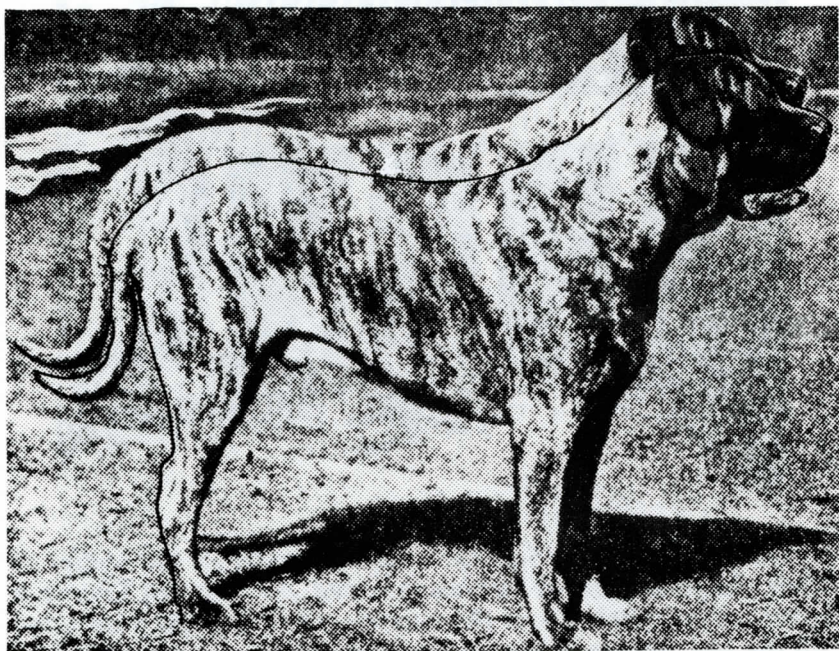
The Roanoac and Secotan tribes mummified the bodies of their chiefs, as John White has recorded. An image of Kiwasa, a great spirit, watches over the mummies and a priest puts wood on the fire. Wingana was not so fortunate.

There were no Indian graveyards.

Soldiers killed several in the forest by moonlight and the hunt continued through the night. At daylight, May 31, Lane set out for Wingana's village with 27 men. He sent an Indian ahead to inform Wingana that Skiko had again tried to escape, during the night. One of Wingana's tribe had aided him, and Lane was coming to complain.

The ruse worked. Wingana was waiting with several allied chiefs. Lane's main squad halted at the edge of the village. Lane advanced with his bodyguard. He gave a secret signal and a soldier shot Wingana. Then the bodyguard opened fire on the other chiefs. In the confusion, Wingana jumped up from the ground and ran like a deer, with two Irish lads in hot pursuit.

The chase was hopeless; no armored European could match an Indian's speed. One Irishman stopped and shot Wingana again, before he vanished in the forest. Somewhere nearby, several hundred Mangeoaks were waiting to attack at night by the full moon. No Chespians came. Undaunted, both Irish lads plunged headlong after Wingana. In a few minutes they returned; Edward Nugent was carrying Wingana's head.



A pair of Old English mastiffs, weighing about 325 pounds.

9

Hurricane and Francis Drake

While Lane and his men were hovering on the edge of starvation, Sir Francis Drake was wreaking havoc in the West Indies. Admiral Drake anchored his fleet at St. Augustine, Florida, on May 27, 1586 (four days before Lane killed Wingana). Drake looted the colony of all valuables and freed their slaves. Then, with an eye for the needs of Virginia, Drake took clothing, furniture and even locks from doors. At last, he burned the town and their new fort where his men found a treasure chest containing 6000 ducats. Drake had expected a store of food, but fleeing inhabitants left none. They found an abandoned baby, which was given to natives.

Drake intended to plunder and burn Santa Elena, a Spanish colony near the site of present day Charleston, S.C. His navigators were not familiar with the channel and nearby sandbars. Drake decided the loot was not worth the risk of losing a ship.

On June 9, 1586, Captain Edward Stafford saw 23 sails moving slowly northward from his post on Croatan Island. When he was sure the sails were English, Stafford lit a huge bonfire. They took Stafford on board, and he piloted the fleet to Port Ferdinando. Stafford then carried a letter from Drake to Governor Lane on Roanoke. It read in part, "We ankered all

without the harbour in a wild road at sea about two miles from the shore."

From the time his kinsman John Hawkins first took Francis Drake to sea, he had been reluctant to leave his ship, except to board an enemy vessel. In 1580, Queen Elizabeth had gone on board Drake's ship in Plymouth harbor to knight him, after he completed the first English voyage around the world. On June 10, Governor Lane and his officers went on board the *Elizabeth Bonaventure*, Drake's flagship, for a conference with him and his captains.

Sir Francis Drake had expected to find a thriving English colony under Sir Richard Grenville and Governor Lane in need of the freed slaves he had on board. Drake had taken from the Spaniards about 400 slaves and about 600 English, French, Dutch and other European and Near Eastern prisoners, who had been used as slaves. The ex-galley slaves were mostly blacks and South American Indians.

Drake found only a handful of English soldiers and explorers without food and unable to feed themselves, except in the most primitive manner. They had received nothing from England, not even news, since they departed 14 months before. There was no safe harbor and the garrison did not have a ship in which to sail away.

Drake wanted a strong colony and a harbor from which England could harass Spanish shipping. Lane wanted a land route to Chesapeake Bay and another over the mountains to the China Sea. The ideas of both men ran parallel. Drake offered Lane the 70-ton, fast bark, *Francis* with supplies and food for 100 men for four months. He would also furnish small craft with crews to man them, so that Lane could finish his explorations and sail to England. Or, if Lane thought it best, he would transport the entire colony to England immediately.

Lane gladly accepted the first offer; he had no intention of abandoning Virginia. The *Francis*, two pinnaces, four small boats and sufficient sailors were immediately put under Lane's command.

Not more than half the stores were on board the *Francis* when the hurricane struck on June 13.

The wind came from all directions. Boats were caught up and smashed on the beaches. Giant trees were uprooted. The sky became sea and the sea became sky, all writhing in tormented frenzy. Waterspouts appeared, sucking up debris from both land

and sea. Lightning flashed over and around the ships. The storm raged for three days. At times, rain fell in torrents. Then, hailstones fell "as Bigge as hennes egges."

Hurricanes usually are born between Africa and the West Indies. Their normal season is between July and October. The storms turn counter-clockwise and their centers are deceptively calm, being a prelude to violent winds in the other direction. They gain strength over warm water and dissipate over land masses or cold water. A favorite path is along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine.

The storm of June 1586 came early, and, due to atmospheric conditions, expended its energy over the Outer Banks. The winds broke anchor cables and scattered Drake's fleet at sea. When the worst was over and the ships reassembled, four vessels were missing, one being the *Francis* with Lane's crew and provisions. When the *Francis* cleared the storm, she set sail for England.

Drake then offered Lane the 170-ton bark *Bonner*, but she was too large to enter the Sound. Lane had lost all hope of aid from England; he had no choice but to return home with Drake.

Lane's men hastily gathered their few possessions, urged to speed by Drake's sailors, anxious to leave the dangerous shore. Three sailors went to return Skiko to his father; they were abandoned. Much of Harriot's year of writing and White's paintings were lost. The colony had bartered for a large store of pearls; they vanished. Lane reported the lost material "were by the saylors cast overboard."

Drake had promised 400 slaves freedom; they were not taken to England. Were the slaves set free in Virginia? No doubt there was some livestock grazing free on the islands. If there were horses left on the islands they certainly were full size.

In August, 1586, Sir Richard Grenville arrived at Roanoke with eight vessels. He found the remains of an Englishman, and the body of an Indian swinging from a tree. "Unwilling to loose possession of the Countrie, which Englishmen had so long held," Grenville stationed 15 men at the Fort with supplies for two years. Then, he rushed off to the Spanish Main.

10

Governor John White
and His Colony

When Drake arrived home with Lane's garrison, England was preparing to repel a Spanish invasion. Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins and other of Elizabeth's famous sea dogs began fitting out ships to meet the great Spanish Armada. King Philip had received a mandate from the Pope to destroy the Anglican Church. Raleigh was assigned to the land defenses, so was Grenville, when his ships returned from a profitless voyage. Spain began assembling 20,000 troops in France.

Raleigh was not too busy to plan for a new colony. The "Cittie of Raleigh" was to be on the bay in the land of the Chespians. John White was to be the new Governor of Virginia. The "Cittie" received its insignia from the Garter King of Arms. John White, gentleman, also received a coat of arms. White was to stop at Roanoke, pick up the 15 men left by Grenville and proceed to Chesapeake Bay.

The colony was to consist of families, single persons, servants or anyone with money to invest in the venture. The prize was 500 acres of land for each, which they had to make self-supporting. Governor White recruited 110 colonists, including his daughter Eleanor and her husband Ananias Dare.

Simon Fernandez was Admiral and navigator in the 120-ton *Lion*. Edward Spicer sailed an unnamed 100-ton fly-boat.

Captain Edward Stafford, who had been with Lane, sailed an unnamed pinnace. John White noted on May 8, 1587, "we waied anker at Plymouth, and departed thence for Virginia." On May 16, White noted, "Simon Ferdinando Master of our Admirall, lewdly forsooke our Flie-boat leaving her distressed in the Baye of Portingall." Spicer's fly-boat was carrying colonists. White was Governor of the colony, but he had no authority at sea; a horrible mistake made by Raleigh.

The *Lion* reached Dominica on June 19, where three weeks were wasted searching for Spanish ships. Fernandez then anchored at St. Croix for three days. Contaminated water and unknown fruit made most of the colonists ill. Captain Stafford was sent in the pinnace to an island to catch sheep; there were no sheep. The only benefit from St. Croix was five great sea turtles.

Fernandez then sailed to St. Johns where three more days were spent, taking on fresh water. David Glavin and Dennis Carrol deserted on St. Johns. Later, when questioned by Spanish officials, Glavin said, "he was told to make his escape which he did." Powerful motivation must have been required to cause Glavin to leave his wife and 500 acres of land in Virginia for certain capture by the Spanish. Grenville had sent Ralph Lane to Roja Bay on St. Johns for salt. When John White wished to go for salt, Fernandez said that in the event of a storm, he would be abandoned.

White had painted pineapples, oranges and bananas on an island. Fernandez refused to stop there and gather fruit and plants for the colony; he said the island had no fruit. Fernandez told White that he could buy cattle and provisions at Isabela on Hispaniola, but sailed past without stopping. He then anchored at East Caicos Islands where he said there was salt; no salt could be found.

The *Lion* was saved from wrecking on Cape Fear by Stafford's alert lookout on the pinnace. The two ships anchored at Port Ferdinando on July 22, 1587, with nothing but the remainder of supplies taken on board in England. Raleigh had given particular instructions to both White and Fernandez that they were to take on board 15 men left by Grenville, then proceed to Chesapeake Bay.

White and 40 male colonists went on board the pinnace to go for the men on Roanoke. Fernandez then ordered the pinnace sailors to leave the colonists on Roanoke. He added that it was too late in the season for a voyage to Chesapeake, all colonists

must stay on Roanoke. If Governor White wished to return to the ship, he could not bring more than two or three men.

It was clear that Fernandez intended to rid himself of the colonists as soon as possible. His only interest was in taking prizes.

John White was accustomed to taking orders. He did not seem to realize that he was Governor and, in Virginia, he outranked any captain or army officer. On orders from the Governor, Captain Stafford would have put Fernandez in irons or shot him as Ralph Lane did Wingana. However, White did nothing but go on to Roanoke.

White wrote: "At sunneset, went aland on the island—where our fiteene men were left—we found the bones of one of those fiteene, which the Savages had slaine long before. . . The 23 July, the Governour, with divers of his companie, walked to the North ende of the Island, where Master Ralfe Lane had his forte, . . . wee found the forte raised downe, but all the houses standing unhurt . . . overgrown with Melons . . . and Deere within them feeding." Two different locations! Obviously, fifteen men were left on the east side next to Port Ferdinando where there must have been a fortified position.

Captain Edward Spicer arrived in the fly-boat on July 25. He had never been to Virginia, and his ship was presumed lost. This brought the total to 115 colonists, 17 of whom were women.

George Howe, one of Governor White's 13 assistants, went alone for crabs about July 30. He was killed by Indian arrows, although the Roanoacs had vanished from the island. Captain Stafford and Manteo went to Croatan Island for information. They were told that Howe was filled with arrows by warriors from the late Wingana's village. They also learned that 14 of the men left by Grenville escaped an attack by going in a boat to Hatarask.

August 8th, Manteo guided Stafford and White in a night attack on the Roanoac mainland village. After the wife of a sub-chief was killed, Manteo recognized them as his own people. The Roanoacs had fled, immediately after killing Howe, and then the Croatans had moved in to gather the free crops. The attack by White was forgiven, but it was not an auspicious beginning. About the same time, "our savage Manteo, by commandment of Sir Walter Raleigh was christened . . . Lord of Dasamongueponke."

On August 18, 1587, Eleanor Dare, wife of Assistant Annias

Dare and daughter of John White, gave birth to a daughter. They named the child Virginia. Margery Harvie, wife of Assistant Dyonis Harvie, gave birth to a baby (sex unknown until recently) one week later. There were nine children among the 115 colonists before the Dare and Harvie infants were born.

The colonists had paid or promised to pay for 500 acres of land on Chesapeake Bay. They wanted their land. Most of them had no intention of remaining on Roanoke. From the moment of arrival, this matter was discussed and argued. There were three assistants in England: John Nichols, William Fullwood and James Plat. Simon Fernandez was also an assistant but apparently the entire colony had enough of him. They also were unhappy at John White's handling of the entire affair.

On August 21, a storm from the northeast struck suddenly; Fernandez and Spicer ran to the open sea. During the storm, the colonists came to a final decision. John White would go to England, make a full report to Raleigh and return with supplies. They decided to "remove 50 miles further into the maine" at some as yet undetermined time. If they moved before White's return, they would carve the name of the new location in a conspicuous place. If they were in immediate danger, they would carve a plain Maltese cross above the name.

On August 27, Fernandez came to anchor and gave White half a day to get his baggage on board. The Governor of Virginia complied with the order, but went on board the fly-boat with Captain Spicer. A capstan bar broke while heaving anchor, the capstan ran wild, crippling part of the 15-man crew. White reported that some men never recovered. The sky was overcast, during the last half of the voyage, they had no idea where they were. They ran out of water, and only five men were able to work the ship. The fly-boat came into Smerwick in County Kerry, Ireland, on October 15, 1587, after 50 days at sea.

A renowned historian has stated that John White returned to England on the *Lion*. Name, book and page number given on request. An over-abundance of such historians are the reasons we have very little true American history.

John White later learned that the *Lion* preceded him by three weeks. She had taken no prizes, and her crew was so feeble they could not bring the ship to anchor at Portsmouth. After White reported to Raleigh, Fernandez never again sailed a Raleigh vessel. Captain Edward Stafford evidently cast his lot with the

colonists. His pinnace was not reported as sailing from Virginia or arriving in England.

Raleigh managed to get two small ships, the *Roe* and the *Brave*, not needed by Drake for the coming battle with the Spanish Armada. White provisioned and sailed on the *Brave*. On April 27, 1588, the *Brave* was taken by a Frenchman and every object moveable was looted. John White was wounded four times in the battle. The bare hulk of the *Brave* returned to Bideford on May 22.

Charles Howard, Francis Drake, John Hawkins, Martin Frobisher and others with 80 ships defeated the invincible Armada off the coast of France. Spanish troops in France never had a chance to cross the Channel. The smaller English fleet pursued the Spaniards northward, where a series of violent storms completed the destruction. One ship was driven ashore on the west coast. Her crew was hunted and killed on land. Other craft went ashore in Ireland. They were quickly taken care of by the wild Irish. Of 129 vessels, only 54 of various sizes returned to Spain. God was not as anxious to destroy the Anglican Church as the Pope and King Philip thought.

John White slowly recovered from his wounds but, in the excitement of victory, Virginia was ignored. Ship owners did not care to waste time carrying supplies and more colonists to Roanoke. They preferred to privateer in the Caribbean. In 1590, Walter Raleigh persuaded Queen Elizabeth to assert her authority. John Watts, a wealthy shipowner, was granted a privateering license, providing he actually delivered supplies and colonists to Virginia. Watts was put under a bond of 3000 pounds to insure that the voyage was carried out.

On March 20, 1590, John White sailed from Plymouth with Captain Abraham Cocke on the *Hopewell*. White notes, "The fift voyage of Master John White into the West Indies and parts of America called Virginia, in the yeere 1590." Also, "The second of July Edward Spicer whom we left in England came to us at Cape Tyburon" (Tyburon on Hispaniola). Spicer was then Master of the 80-ton *Moonlight*, carrying stores and supplies for Virginia. She was not a privateer.

There was the usual burning and pillaging through the Indies, in which several English ships participated. Some facts would not be known, but claims for prize money were disputed by the *Moonlight* and heard in the High Court of Admiralty.

August 15, 1590, the *Hopewell* and the *Moonlight* anchored

off Hatarask. On August 17, White and Captain Cocke started to Roanoke; Captain Spicer was following in another boat. Spicer's boat overturned in the racing, outgoing tide. He and six crewmen were washed out to sea. White and Cocke looked on helplessly.

On August 18, White reached the site where he had last seen the colonists. A tree on a dune held the letters C R O. The houses had been "taken downe" and the site was "enclosed with a high palisado of great trees" which had not been there when he left. "One of the chiefe trees or posts at the right hand side of the entrance had the barke taken off, and 5 foote from the ground in fayre Capitall letters was graven CROATOAN without any crosse or signe of distresse."

The enclosure of great tree trunks told White that they had tried to sustain themselves for a time. He knew that many of the people planned on going to Chesapeake. They had obviously joined forces with Manteo's people and moved northward. The absence of a Maltese cross made it clear they were in no danger when they left. They had even taken time to bury White's personal property before departing. Exploring sailors found White's three chests, dug up, and their contents scattered by marauding savages. His books were torn from their covers and the papers ruined by rain.

Bad weather blew up, before the party returned to the ships. Captain Cocke had done his duty, but he agreed with White that they should inquire on Croatoan Island. Bad weather became worse. The *Hopewell* lost two anchors and was forced to run with the wind. Cocke suggested that they winter in the Indies, take more prizes and return in the spring. John Bedford, who succeeded Captain Spicer in the *Moonlight*, was anxious to claim prize money in England.

The *Moonlight* sailed for England and the *Hopewell* set course for Trinidad. She was blown off course and ended off the Azores. The *Hopewell* dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor on October 24, 1590, only a few days behind the *Moonlight*.

John White send Richard Hakluyt an account of his last voyage to America in February 1593, from Newtown, County Cork, Ireland, and vanished from history. However, Raleigh sent William Mace to Virginia several times. He soon began sending ships to Guiana, also.

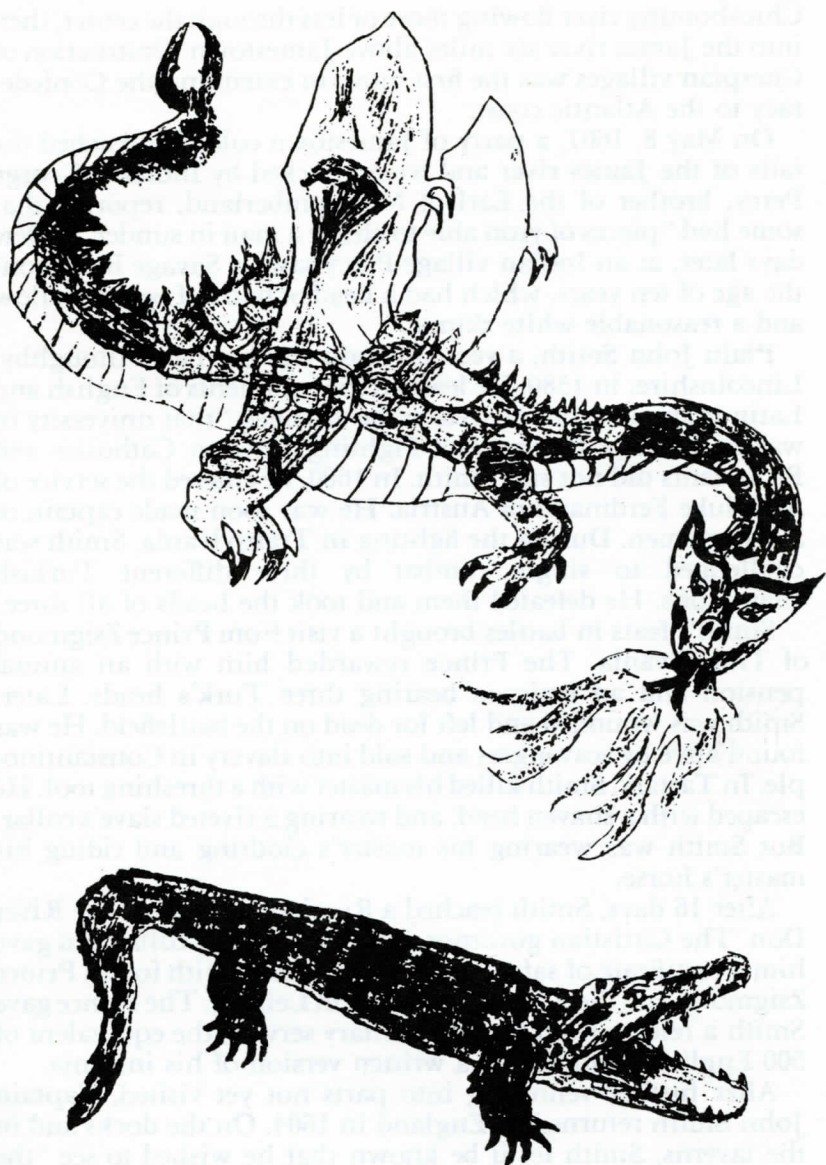
11

The Amazing Captain Smith

One-armed Captain Christopher Newport had proven that he was one of the best of Elizabeth's sea dogs, when James of Scotland came to the throne of England in 1603. Newport was a friend and associate of John White. He was scheduled to go with White to Roanoke Island in 1590, but battle wounds forced him to return to England.

Newport made more than one voyage to America, which historians have ignored or failed to report. He sailed at least one time after the death of Queen Elizabeth. In 1605, Newport had an interview with King James and presented him with an alligator. It certainly was caught on the American coast, possibly in Chesapeake Bay, although alligators are rare that far north. One report from the "first planters" at Jamestown states that there were deep sea sturgeons up to seven feet long, and one creature "like the picture of St. George and his dragon."

Captain Newport displayed his seamanship and knowledge of the American coast by sailing the first Jamestown colonists into Chesapeake Bay during a storm. A landing party went ashore, and were attacked by warriors of the Powhatan Confederacy. Powhatan had just finished destroying the Chespians, when Newport's ships arrived in late April, 1607. His domain was a strip of land between the James and York rivers with the



By artist Jon Easler, thirteen years old

Young Easler's idea of St. George's dragon and the alligator seen by the "first planters" at Jamestown

Chicahominy river flowing more or less through the center, then into the James river six miles above Jamestown. Destruction of Chespian villages was the first move in extending the Confederacy to the Atlantic coast.

On May 8, 1607, a party of Jamestown colonists reached the falls of the James river and were attacked by Indians. George Percy, brother of the Earl of Northumberland, reported that some had "pieces of yron able to cleave a man in sunder." A few days later, at an Indian village Percy saw "a Savage Boy about the age of ten years, which had a head of hairs of perfect yellow and a reasonable white skinne."

Plain John Smith, a yeoman's son was born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, in 1580. He learned the rudiments of English and Latin grammar and, at sixteen, he attended "that university of warre, the Low Countries." Fighting between Catholics and Protestants did not suit Smith. In 1600, he entered the service of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. He was soon made captain of 250 horsemen. During the fighting in Transylvania, Smith was challenged to single combat by three different Turkish champions. He defeated them and took the heads of all three.

Smith's feats in battles brought a visit from Prince Zsigmond of Transylvania. The Prince rewarded him with an annual pension and an insignia bearing three Turk's heads. Later, Smith was wounded and left for dead on the battlefield. He was found alive by scavengers and sold into slavery in Constantino-ple. In Tartary, Smith killed his master with a threshing tool. He escaped with a shaven head, and wearing a riveted slave's collar. But Smith was wearing his master's clothing and riding his master's horse.

After 16 days, Smith reached a Russian outpost on the River Don. The Christian governor removed the iron collar and gave him a certificate of safe passage to the west. Smith found Prince Zsigmond and the Earl of Meldritch in Leipzig. The Prince gave Smith a release from further military service, the equivalent of 500 English pounds, and a written version of his insignia.

After further venturing into parts not yet visited, Captain John Smith returned to England in 1604. On the docks and in the taverns, Smith let it be known that he wished to see "the unknown part of uncivilized America." Captain Bartholomew Gosnold had recently returned from an exploratory voyage to Norumbega. Gosnold and Newport were active in support of an American colony. In 1606, King James granted a charter to the

London Company for a colony on Chesapeake Bay. Gosnold and Newport recruited Smith.

No doubt Smith's adventures in Europe were all true, because he continued to exhibit the same ability in America, before dozens of witnesses.

John Smith went on board the *Susan Constant*, Captain Newport's flagship, at Blackwall, London, on December 19, 1606, for the voyage to Virginia. The *Godspeed*, under Captain Gosnold, and the small *Discovery*, under John Ratcliffe, were the other vessels of the fleet.

The "first planters" consisted of more than 50 gentlemen, who went "to get the Perle and gould." There were four carpenters, two bricklayers, twelve laborers and one each: mason, blacksmith, tailor, drummer and four boys. The remainder of 105 were the Rev. Robert Hunt and servants of the gentlemen. Several unlisted passengers could not find suitable work for a gentleman; they shortly returned to England.

Jamestown was located on a peninsula in the James River, almost surrounded by fever-contaminated swamps. It had a good defensive position, little more, except deep water where ships could dock. The colony officially began on May 13, 1607, when a sealed box was opened, containing the names of seven resident councillors. John Smith was put on the list by the London Company. The council's first official act was to exclude Smith from the council. Smith was not a gentleman and he was thought to be a liar and a braggart.

To satisfy the London Company's demands for quick profits, Captain Newport hastily loaded *Susan Constant* and *Godspeed* with lumber and sassafras roots. While the ships were being loaded, Newport and John Smith explored up the James River. Then a band of Indians attacked the colony, killing a boy and wounding several men. Indian attacks developed a pattern; they attacked isolated parties or when they outnumbered the English. Small bands that came to the fort were invariably friendly. Newport sailed with the first cargo on June 22, 1607.

John Smith began speaking and understanding words in Algonkian. Denied a position of leadership by the council, he soon became their chief negotiator and supplier of food. The streams and forests abounded with wild life, but skills were required for the taking, which the colonists did not have. Two or three hunters dared not venture away from the fort. With the advent of hot weather, weevils infested the meager supply of ship



Captain John Smith

biscuit and the swamp water became poison.

During the first summer, the colonists were reduced to a daily ration of half pint of wheat and half pint of barley, both wormy. By September half of the colonists had died. John Smith became ill, but recovered quickly. Captain Gosnold, a councilman, was felled by an arrow while hunting. Smith wrote later, "God plagued us with such famin and sicknes that the living were scarce able to bury the dead."

In December, 1607, Smith led a party of nine armed men up the Chicahominy River. Smith knew exactly what he was doing; he was going to the seat of power, the great Chief Powhatan himself. Powhatan knew from spies that the English were coming. He ordered his half-brother Opechancanough to take the leader of the party alive.

When a barge could go no further, Smith left it with seven men, and continued by canoe. He then abandoned the canoe with the two remaining colonists and went on foot with two Indian guides. The men left with the boats were killed and Smith was captured, but not until he had killed an attacker by using his guide for a shield. He later learned that some of the Englishmen were tortured to death. No doubt the warriors intended to torture Smith, after Powhatan had interviewed him. Powhatan had other plans.

Smith was treated with kindness, which is totally foreign to Indian treatment of prisoners. He was fed an abundance of venison and corn bread while they questioned him about the English colony. They saved him from death at the hands of an Indian, whose son Smith had shot while being taken prisoner. They were fascinated by Smith's pocket compass and paraded him through several villages, before presenting him to Powhatan, somewhere on the York River.

Powhatan was a shrewd and cautious ruler. He resorted to open warfare only when there were long odds in his favor. He knew warriors could not face English guns on equal terms. His best plan was to watch and wait while Jamestown starved out of existence. Meanwhile, he would try to remain on friendly terms with Smith and learn more about the hated foreigners. However, he respected their power, especially after he met Smith.

Smith's ideas were different. The Indians were Jamestown's only source of food. He intended for them to supply the colony by any means that were available to him at any given moment. He would defeat his own purpose by driving them out of the country. He must make them fear the colony enough to trade for food and cease attacking hunting parties. Powhatan had stated that if the English annoyed him too much, he would move the tribes far to the west. Neither man told his thoughts, they talked like diplomats.

Powhatan had several long conversations with Smith. He informed Smith that he was present when the Roanoke colonists were massacred, but that he had no part in it. Powhatan insisted

that there were no survivors. He thought there were none, but he was wrong. His half-brother, Opechancanough, who planned the massacre around Jamestown in 1622, stated that to the south were people who lived in stone houses. Indians had no word for brick, a brick was a stone, even if they saw it made.

No doubt brick houses were built near the Chowan River where there were no building stones. Near the Chowan River obviously is the "50 miles further up into the maine" where the colonists told John White they would go.

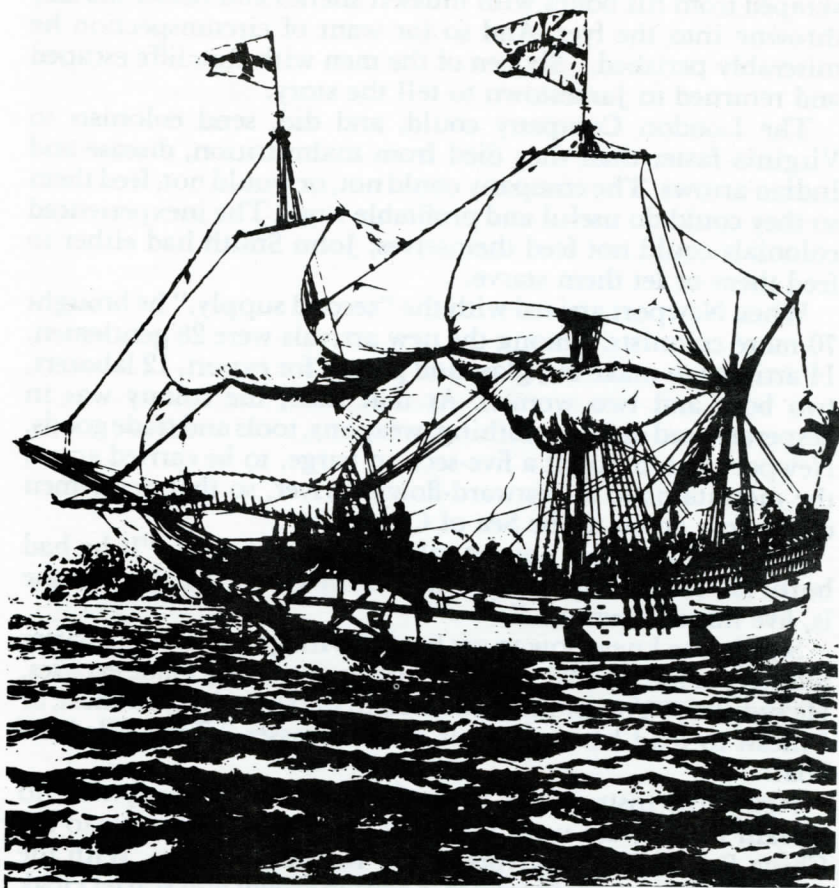
Pocahontas, Powhatan's small daughter, was not more than ten years old. She was fascinated by this strange creature from another world, with a round, bushy beard, and was charmed by his pocket compass. When she heard warriors talk of torturing and killing Smith, as they did many of their enemies, she certainly had a wild little Indian fit. Smith could not later describe her antics, he never learned enough Indian customs.

Pocahontas probably threw fire into the air, called on the spirits and went through the antics of the holy men, when they wished to influence the tribe. Her performance was similar to that of the priests, saying "the spirits were angry," when they called on the tribes to assassinate the people from Roanoke. Powhatan was merely amused by his daughter's performance; she did not influence his decision. There was no romantic attachment between John Smith and Pocahontas, but she became an ardent admirer of all things English.

When Smith left Powhatan, he was invited "to live with him upon his River, and none should disturbe us." In January, 1609, Smith returned to Jamestown with four guides. It is obvious that the men were guards of honor, he did not need guides to Jamestown.

When Smith arrived in Jamestown, he was sentenced to the gallows by the council, on the grounds that he had caused the death of two men left in the canoe. A gallows was constructed, "but Captaine Smith, for whom they were intended, could not be perswaded to use them." The return of Captain Newport from England put an end to the matter. He not only refused to hang a man without evidence, he restored John Smith to the council. A week after Newport's arrival most of the buildings in Jamestown burned down. Newport had brought 120 new colonists; by the summer of 1608, 30 of them had died.

Captain John Ratcliffe, alias Sicklemore, was a shady character, who had sailed the *Discovery* with the "first planters."



*The British caravel Susan Constant
Flagship of Captain Christopher Newport*

Ratcliffe's term as President of the council expired in September 1608, and John Smith was elected for a term of one year. Ratcliffe was sent home by Smith, but was returned by the London Company.

Shortly after Smith sailed for England in October 1609, Ratcliffe led a party to Powhatan for corn. Most of his men were killed and he was taken prisoner. George Percy reported that Ratcliffe was bound to a tree and "by woemen his fleshe was

skraped from his bones with mussell shelles and before his face throwne into the fyer. And so for want of circumspection he miserably perished." Sixteen of the men with Ratcliffe escaped and returned to Jamestown to tell the story.

The London Company could, and did, send colonists to Virginia faster than they died from malnutrition, disease and Indian arrows. The company could not, or would not, feed them so they could do useful and profitable work. The inexperienced colonials could not feed themselves; John Smith had either to feed them or let them starve.

When Newport arrived with the "second supply," he brought 70 more colonists. Among the new arrivals were 28 gentlemen, 14 artisans to make tar, glass and potash for export, 12 laborers, two boys and two women. At that time, the colony was in desperate need of food, clothing, weapons, tools and trade goods. Newport also brought a five-section barge, to be carried across the mountains to a westward-flowing river, so that gentlemen could float down to the Sea of Cathay.

John Smith knew how to take the barge across. "If he had burnt her to ashes, one might have carried her in a bag but as she is, five hundred cannot."

Smith also knew how to get food. A village promised to barter food in the fall of 1608. When Smith arrived, they made excuses. He shouted, "You promised to freight my ship—so you shall, or I mean to load her with your dead carcasses." They filled the boat.

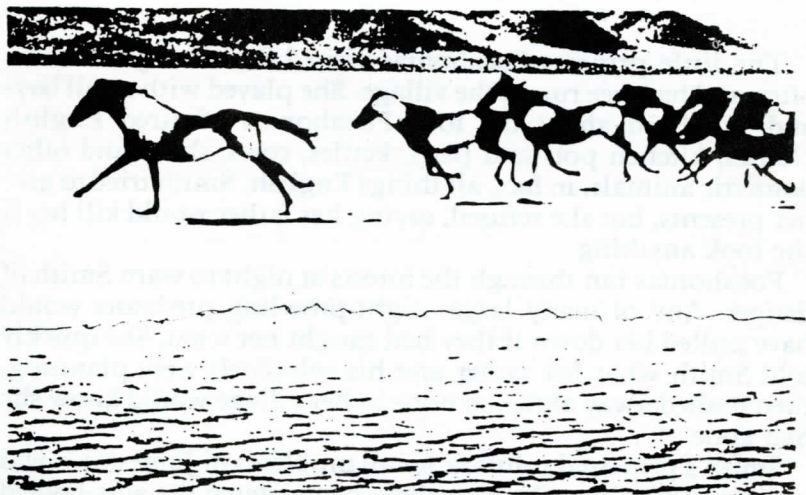
Newport's instructions from the London Company were to remain in Virginia until gold was discovered, or a route to the China Sea, or the survivors of the Roanoke colony. With the barge had come a gold refiner, a copper crown and scarlet cloak for Chief Powhatan, plus a bed, furniture and clothing. Powhatan refused to come to Jamestown for coronation; he was already a king. He refused to kneel for the crown in his village. But he gave Captain Newport his old shoes and mantle.

After Newport arrived with the second "supply," Captain Nelson reached Virginia on the *Phoenix* with more helpless mouths to feed. Newport took 120 men from a population of 200 for a long expedition westward. He found no gold, no route to India, nor any further information on the Roanoke colonists.

Newport finally stopped chasing rainbows and sailed for England in December, 1608. His cargo consisted of samples of tar, pitch, glass, clapboard and wainscoating. Smith had forced a

few colonists to help him cut the lumber, while Newport was frantically trying to carry out the London Company's instructions. Newport also carried a letter which President Smith called, "My rude answe're" to the London Company.

Smith began, "Though I be no scholar, I am past a schoole-boy." He had kept the company informed on the true state of affairs in the colony, yet they acted on other advice. They could not expect cargoes of lumber, unless they furnished suitable laborers. He needed good workman, strong draft animals and a free hand with the Indians. There was abundant food in the forests and streams, but "we so weake and ignorant, we cannot much trouble them . . . as yet you must not looke for any profitable returnes." The last sentence was the last straw. The company decided to replace Smith with a man who could send quick profits. Unfortunately, England had no men with magical power.



Pinto descendants of the "dwarfish native breed," running free on an island in Chesapeake Bay.

12

Plenty, Famine and War

The little princess Pocahontas visited Smith at Jamestown often and had free run of the village. She played with small boys and wandered about the fort. Pocahontas admired English clothes, kitchen pots and pans, kettles, cows, sheep and other domestic animals, in fact, all things English. Smith tried to give her presents, but she refused, saying her father would kill her if she took anything.

Pocahontas ran through the forests at night to warn Smith of danger. Any of many large, night-prowling predators would have pulled her down if they had caught her scent. She quickly told Smith what her father and his sub-chiefs were planning, then dashed away alone, so none in her village would know she had gone.

Smith's principal solution for all problems in Jamestown was military discipline. On Saturdays, he mustered the able-bodied men on a field near the fort and taught military drill and marksmanship. At times, more than a hundred Indians gathered to see the show. That was part of Smith's plan; he wanted the tribes to know the power of English arms.

Indians, bartering furs with colonists for copper and knives, said they knew where European people had lived. They could not find the site when taken on expeditions to the south. They

probably feared the wrath of Powhatan.

Six hours of labor per day were required of all colonists. Smith did his full six hours, although only a few did so. He drew a map of the Chesapeake Bay area and sent it to England. Yet he still found time to barter with the Indians for corn. When they proved difficult or demanded too much, Smith stopped at nothing short of all-out warfare. A total defeat would drive the Indians away, and the colony could not survive without their corn.

The original draft of John Smith's Map of Virginia in 1608 is lost. Historians say there are no copies, only prints made from a copper plate, cut and altered several times between 1612 and 1632. Spain has a copy, or the original, in the Archivo Central of Simancas. In the Chespan area near Cape Henry is noted: "Here remayneth 4 men clothed that came from Roonock to Oconohowan." The plate prints from England show, on the upper right-hand side, a giant Indian from the Susquehanna Valley. He actually was taken from a John White drawing of Algonkians, but dressed as Smith described the Susquehannas.

Smith sent a messenger, inviting the Susquehannas to visit him on the lower part of the river; 60 came. They had French trade goods. Smith had a conversational knowledge of several European languages, and was speaking Algonkian. Unfortunately, he could not understand the Susquehanna (Iriquois ?) tongue. They had a wide knowledge of interior America. And the English still thought the Sea of Cathay lay just beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Jamestown was built on land of the Paspahegh tribe; they bore the brunt of Smith's fury. In an argument over trade, Smith seized the Chief of the Paspahegh by the hair. (When attacked by a dog, a raccoon drags the dog into deep water and drowns him.) The Chief pulled the raccoon's trick, and dragged Smith into the water. Encumbered by armor, but armed with a short sword, Smith did not use it. He choked the Chief into submission and dragged him out onto the bank. Then, "he led his prisoner to James Towne and put him in chaynes."

For various offenses, Smith put Indians in jail and beat them. One man he "not only beate, but spurned him like a dogge." Smith never caught the Indian who stole a bag of gunpowder and planted it like corn! An Indian stole a pistol; Smith seized another Indian and threw him into a dungeon. He threatened to hang his prisoner unless the pistol was returned in 12 hours. In the dungeon, the Indian was overcome by smoke from a cooking

fire. Smith dragged him out and he recovered. The pistol was returned, and the story spread through all the tribes. Smith had supernatural power; he had brought a man back from the dead!

Around fires in the forests, priests intoned magic incantations, calling on the spirits to destroy Smith. They informed the tribes that the spirits were angry and wanted him killed. Captain Smith led a charmed life and avoided all ambushes, except when he had deliberately walked into Powhatan's trap.

Smith led a hunting party to the York River in the land of the Pamunkeys. Opechancanough, who had captured Smith for Powhatan the year before, was Chief of the Pamunkeys. He quietly surrounded Smith's small band and demanded to know what they were doing on his land.

Smith saw a massacre was imminent, but he had a way out. He replied that Powhatan had given him permission to hunt. However, if the Chief wished to dispute his right, the matter could be settled by single combat. "My body shall bee as naked as yours, the Isle in your river is a fit place. . . and the conquerour shall be Lord and Master over all our men."

Before then, all Indians knew the history of three Turk's heads on Smith's shield. The Chief declined combat. Smith then pressed a pistol against his body and paraded him through his own warriors.

Smith later wrote, "We had the Salvages in that decorum . . . we feared not to get victuals for 500."

In July 1609, Captain Samuel Argall arrived at Jamestown with a letter criticizing Smith for his "hard dealings with the Salvages" and for failing to load ships with marketable commodities. On August 11, the first of nine ships of the "third supply" arrived. Other ships were bringing a new governor, Sir Thomas Gates, and about 500 settlers, including women, children and many new officials. In the eyes of the London Company, both Smith and Newport were inadequate.

The main fleet of the "third supply" arrived with about 300 colonists, more dead than alive, shortly after Argall. They had survived a tropical hurricane, their meager stores were ruined, and their clothing was not sufficient for the coming winter. One vessel had foundered at sea with all hands. The flagship *Sea Venture*, with Gates and all the new officials, was missing.

Sir Thomas Gates had a long list of preposterous instructions. He was to teach the Indians the true religion of the Church of England. Gates was to eliminate all Indian priests and, if

necessary, imprison the chiefs of tribes. Gates was advised to trade with far-away tribes, preferably enemies of local natives, and have them come to the colony, saving long trips to the interior.

Sir George Somers was the new Admiral, replacing Christopher Newport. John Smith was recommended to clear the coastal area of Indians; none were to be allowed between the Atlantic and Jamestown. The tribes must pay in land for the blessings of civilization.

Captain Peter Winne, the last remaining councilman, died in early 1609. Smith ruled alone for the remainder of his term in office, ending in September. Many conflicting reports have been given on the period when Jamestown had no leader. Smith offered suggestions, but he had no authority; few followed his advice.

A powder bag exploded and seriously injured Captan Smith. In October, 1609, he was able to board ship for England, leaving the colony to freeze and starve during the winter. To add to their misery, a settler reported, "the Salvages no sooner understood of Captain Smith's losse, but they all revolted, and did murder and spoil all they could incounter." Jamestown had 500 settlers when Smith sailed away; only 60 were alive in May, 1610.

Captain Newport's missing *Sea Venture* ran aground on Bermuda during the storm. Admiral George Somers and other Jamestown officials were on board. No lives were lost and most of the cargo was saved. The uninhabited island abounded in hogs, fowl, eggs and fruit. The ship's company lived well. They salvaged enough from the *Sea Venture* to build two pinnaces, under the direction of Admiral Somers. The entire company, plus two babies born on Bermuda, reached Jamestown on May 24, 1610, a year after leaving England.

Sir Thomas Gates found 60 starving colonists. He had food for 16 days and seaworthy vessels to reach Newfoundland and more food. On June 7, 1610, Sir Thomas abandoned Jamestown for England by way of Newfoundland.

At the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Gates met the fleet of Thomas West, Baron de la Warr. He was carrying 300 healthy settlers and provisions enough for a year. His Lordship promptly turned Gates around and sent him back to Jamestown.

Sometime before, Captain Francis West, younger brother of Lord de la Warr, had beheaded two Potomac Indians and forced their village to give him corn. Instead of returning to

Jamestown, Captain West with 36 men sailed the *Swallow* to England. It is possible that Lord Thomas knew the true state of affairs before he arrived.

Lord de la Warr meant business. He put the colonists to work on the regular schedule of six hours per day. New houses were built. Fields were cleared for planting, which helped dry up the swamps. Construction was started on Fort Charles and Fort Henry. French vintners planted imported vines, although Virginia's coast had two varieties of the finest wild grapes on earth.

Admiral Somers and Samuel Argall were sent to Bermuda for cargoes of wild hogs. Somers died on the island and his crew returned to England. Wild hogs are almost impossible to capture alive. Argall sailed north and returned to Jamestown with a cargo of fish.

Jamestown slowly won the guerilla war with the Indians. Gates led an armed force against Kecaughtan village near Point Comfort and slaughtered them. Chief Powhatan disdainfully refused to give up arms and prisoners he had taken during the starving time. George Percy led troops against a Paspahigh village, killing a number of warriors and capturing the local queen and her children. They destroyed the village and crops. Then they "put the Children to death, the which was effected by Throweing them overboard and shoteinge owtt their Braynes in the water." Lord de la Warr ordered the queen to be burned at the stake, but Percy persuaded him to have her executed by the sword.

Deputy Governor Sir Thomas Dale stationed a garrison at the falls of the James and led an attack on an Indian village. Dale narrowly escaped death when an arrow glanced off his helmet. This incident brought the only amusing comment noted during the tragic years of Jamestown. George Percy wrote, "If itt had fallen a thowght Lower, it mightt have Shot him into the Braynes and indangered his Lyfe."

Sir Thomas Gates was called to London. It is possible that the London Company wanted a progress report on being kind to the Indians and teaching them the true religion.

De la Warr brought peace to Jamestown before he sailed away in March, 1611. John Smith accomplished the same feat without sacrificing hundreds of lives, but his work was not appreciated.

13

Pocahontas Rebecca Rolfe

Pocahontas resumed her visits to Jamestown although she thought John Smith was dead. William Strachey, secretary of the colony in 1610-11, remembered her. She played with small boys and taught them to turn cartwheels and handsprings. Strachey wrote, "A well featured but wanton young girle . . . sometimes resorting to our Fort, of the age then of 11 or 12 yeares, she would get the boyes forth with her into the markt place and make them wheele, falling on their handes turning their heeles upwardes, whome she would follow, and wheel so hereself naked as she was all the Fort over . . ." Strachey called her "wanton" because she had few, if any, clothes.

By 1613, Princess Pocahontas was an adult young woman and still an ally of the English. She no longer visited Jamestown, but lived in the household of the King of the Potomac, a kinsman not under her father's control. Captain Argall and Jamestown authorities announced that they had taken Pocahontas hostage for the return of prisoners and arms held by Powhatan.

Pocahontas did indeed leave the Potomac village and live on board an English vessel. She had free run of the ship and frequently sent messages to her father, urging him to release the prisoners and make peace with the English. The kidnapping story probably did enhance the image of Gates and Argall in



Pocahontas Rebecca Rolfe

Pocahontas studied the English language, and read the Bible. She was converted to Christianity by John Rolfe, an "honest and discreete English gentleman." Pocahontas was christened Rebecca and, for some reason, she was often called Matoaka. Rolfe and Rebecca were married in April, 1614.

England, where women are often very ladylike. They could no more have held unchained an athletic, young Indian princess than they could have held a pair of wildcats or a young lioness.

Powhatan was aware of his daughter's status with the English. He delayed for three months before sending several prisoners and a small amount of arms to Jamestown. He also sent a canoe-load of corn. Some colonists remained with Powhatan; they had no wish to return to the harsh rule of Sir Thomas Dale, deputy-governor. Powhatan had many weapons and tools which he never gave up.

Pocahontas was happy on board the ship and remained there. She communicated with her father, studied the English language, and read the Bible. She was converted to Christianity by John Rolfe, an "honest and discrete English gentleman." Pocahontas was christened Rebecca and, for some reason, she was often called Matoaka. Rolfe and Rebecca were together so much they decided to be married. After receiving the consent of Powhatan and Deputy-Governor Dale, they were married by Reverend Richard Bucke in April, 1614.

Powhatan refused to attend the wedding; he sent an uncle of Pocahontas to represent him. Later, Powhatan said that he would never again resist the English, since his daughter had become an Englishwoman. But he would never go near them, and, if they came near him, he would simply move farther away.

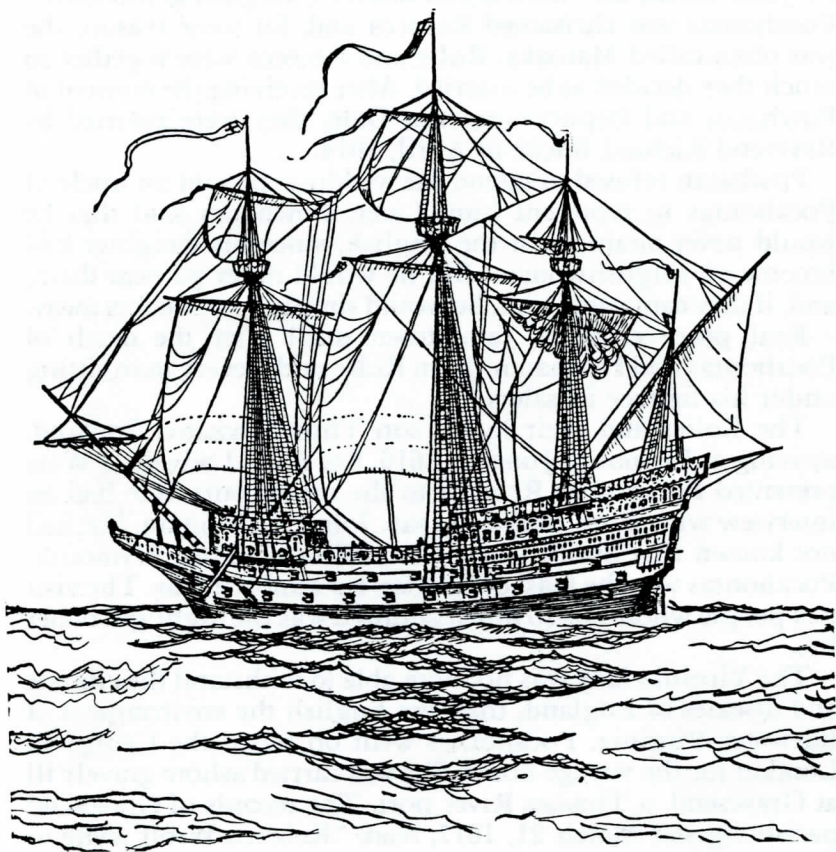
Real peace came to Jamestown until after the death of Pocahontas and Powhatan. John Rolfe said, "every man sitting under his fig tree in safety."

The Rolfes and their infant son Thomas visited England, arriving at Plymouth June 12, 1616. Lord and Lady de la Warr presented Pocahontas Rebecca to the royal court. She had an interview with King James and saw John Smith again. She had not known that Smith was alive until she reached Plymouth. Pocahontas was the toast of London for almost a year. The visit to a people whom she so much admired was the highlight of her life.

The Virginia lady was no more able to withstand the climate and diseases of England, than the English the environment of tidewater Virginia. Pocahontas went on board the *George* in London for the voyage home. She was carried ashore gravely ill at Gravesend, a Thames River port. The records of Gravesend parish register March 21, 1617, read: "Rebecca Wroolf wyffe to Thomas Wroolf gent., a Virginia lady borne, was buried in the

chauncell." John Rolfe left his son with relatives and returned to Virginia alone.

According to Willard M. Wallace, page 267 of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, published by Princeton University Press, Pocahontas was "introduced at Court by Captain John Smith." She "succumbed to overstrain, illness, and unhappiness after James ordered her back to Virginia against her will." Someone pray tell us, who presented John Smith at Court?



14

The Fate of John White's Colony

Raleigh's Roanoke colony was not lost. Governor White, Captain Stafford and Manteo, and probably some of the colonists, had been up and down the Chowan River several times when they were exploring coastal Virginia on previous voyages. The site where Philip Amadas found grapes, and much farther north, was familiar to them. It actually was the only suitable location known, and it was about "50 miles into the maine."

The colonists had enough of John White's leadership and were about to take matters into their own hands. He was the best man to go for desperately-needed supplies, and they did not need him in Virginia. The colonists and White knew where they planned to move, before he sailed for England.

At Jamestown, Secretary William Strachey received information on the Roanoke colonists, not known to Powhatan and John Smith. Strachey wrote: "Wewroance Eyanoco preserved 7 of the English alive, fower men, twoo Boyes, and one young Maid, who escaped and fled up the River of Choanoke, to beat his Copper." Eleanor Dare carved almost the same statement on a stone.

A carved stone, weighing about 21 pounds, was found by a tourist in 1937 near the Chowan River about five miles from



Stone No. 2. Found in Greenville Co., S.C.

*Heyr laeth Ananias & Virginia. Father salvage murther Al save
seaven, names writen heyr. Mai God hab mercye. Eleanor Dare,
1591.*

*Reverse side: Sydnor, Boane, Wigan, Birge, Polle, Carewe,
Bowman, Spague, Tuckers, Bolitoe, Smythe, Sakeres, Holborn,
Winget, Stoate.*

On the edge: Father wee goe S W.



Eleanor Dare Carving, Found in Hall County, Georgia
"Father, the salvage shew moche mercye. Eleanor Dare, 1591."

Edenton, N.C. The Elizabethan English reads, "Ananias Dare & Virginia went hence unto Heaven 1591." Below was carved, "Anye Englishman shew John White Govr. Via." Above the names was the Maltese cross, the agreed-upon sign of distress.

On the reverse side of the stone, let Eleanor tell the story in her own words: "Father soone After you goe for Englande wee cam hither. Onlie misarie & Warre tow yeere. Above halfe deade ere tow yeere more from sickenes beine foure & twentie. Salvage with message of shipp unto us. Smal space of time they affrite of revenge rann al awaye. Wee bleeve yt nott you. Soone after ye salvages faine spirts angrie, suddiane murther al save seaven, mine childe, Ananias to slaine wth much misarie. Byrie al neere foure myles easte this river uppon smal hil. Names writ al ther on rocke, putt this ther alsoe. Salvage shew this unto you & hither wee promise you to give greate plentie presents. E.W.D."



The rough vein quartz stone obviously was carved in a mountainous region, and carried back to the site by friendly Indians, in hopes of "great plenty presents" from John White. It is the same type of stone as others found later in South Carolina and north Georgia. No other stones have been found in the Chowan region.

Stone No. 2, found in Greenville County, S.C., repeats part of the Chowan message and lists the names of 15 colonists. Eleanor had not yet recovered from shock. She ends with "God hab mercye, Eleanor Dare 1591." On the edge is carved, "Father wee goe SW."

Stone No. 15, found in Hall County, Georgia, reads: "Father looke upt this river to great salvage lodgement. Wee putt moche clew bye waye." The back reads: "Father the salvage shew moche mercye. Eleanor Dare 1591." Some stones were found that are difficult to read; they cannot be photographed. No. 15 is one of the best.

After Eleanor Dare escaped from Powhatan's warriors or allies in 1591, she traveled some 400 miles. She certainly lived to see the blue mountains of north Georgia. The latest date found is 1593. However, there may be a later date, somewhere in Alabama or Texas.

At last, we know the sex of the baby born to Margery Harvie, one week after Virginia Dare was born. Stone No. 13, found in Greenville County, S.C., bears the legend: "Heyr laeth Dyonis Harvie, wyfe & dawter." That stone was intended to be carried to the graves of the massacre victims near Edenton, N.C. But events seldom occur like people plan.

Various critics and professional "fake finders" have circulated a rumor that a movie director "confessed" to faking the Eleanor Dare carvings. A collection of 24 carved stones is now at Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga. Some stones are so badly weathered that they can only be read by an expert in Elizabethan English with the aid of a magnifying lens and special lighting.

The movie industry makes fake stones with paper and plastics, each letter must be clear, plain and camera ready. Only a movie idiot would attempt to carve stones that can not be photographed. Only a very uninformed person, or a mentally incompetent, would circulate such rumors about faked stones.

We wish to thank Mr. Lynn Stewart and Mrs. Marion Berry, both of Gastonia, N.C., for the field research that made this report on the "Lost Colony" possible.

15

The Fortunate Pilgrims

Captain Samuel Argall “hapned upon some fishe” in northern waters, after he failed to take a cargo of wild hogs on Bermuda. One would assume that he pirated the fish off Newfoundland. But Bartholomew Gosnold, who died the first summer at Jamestown, had already explored the coast of Norumbega and named Cape Cod Bay. Is it possible that Argall took the fish from a Frenchman near Cape Cod Bay? The French were active to the north and were interested in Norumbega. John Smith found the Susquehannas with French trade goods.

When Argall suggested taking Pocahontas hostage in 1613, he had just returned from England, where he had taken part in an expedition against the French, somewhere near Norumbega. Did Argall guide English ships to destroy a French outpost there?

John Smith’s *Map of Virginia* was the best ever made, before that time, of any portion of the American continent. It attracted the attention of the wealthy and powerful in England. In 1614, Smith was sent to Norumbega to make a map of the region, and find a suitable site for an English colony.

The Plymouth Company had tried and failed to establish a post in Norumbega, which they called “Northern Virginia.” They gave up their charter in 1620.

John Smith drew the map, found colony sites, and named the land New England. He published *A Description of New England* in 1616. In the publication, he gave first-hand accounts and amazingly accurate outlines of the coastline and principal harbors. Smith's work on Virginia and New England remained the most important cartographic works for many years.

Smith evidently was sent by members of a new organization which, in 1620, became the Council for New England, and secured the rights to colonize. Captain Gosnold discovered the codfish; both Smith and Argall gave publicity to that valuable commodity.

The Pilgrims never knew how fortunate they were: most of them would have been dead in less than two years at Jamestown. England wanted a colony in New England to block further southward expansion by the French. Pilgrims were not wanted in England. England had enough problems with Catholics and Protestants. They certainly needed no third party of religious fanatics. The Puritans had an asset sadly lacking in both red and white Virginians: they would work. New England was a fertile and healthy land, a perfect spot to dump the Pilgrims.

Captain Christopher Jones sailed the *Mayflower* from Plymouth with 102 Pilgrims on September 6, 1620. He made the crossing in 63 days and passed Chesapeake Bay. Contrary to erroneous historians, Jones was not off course when he anchored in Cape Cod Bay. He was an excellent navigator and so was his first mate. They knew exactly where the *Mayflower* was; so did Pilgrim William Bradford and Elder Brewster.

Mayflower and *Speedwell* had originally sailed from Southampton with 120 Pilgrims, but turned back, claiming the *Speedwell* was unseaworthy; if so, it was known before they left England. That probably was a trick to put all passengers on one vessel or to get rid of some unwanted passengers. Captain Jones was in a rush for the Puritans to go ashore. But they delayed at anchor until December 11, before landing. Then Jones remained all winter to assure their survival. He obviously had his orders before sailing from England.

In 1635, William Woods of the Roger Williams colony at Providence, Rhode Island, drew a map of the region. On the mainland northeast of Aquidneck Island, Woods shows "Old Plymouth." Some 30 miles farther northeast across the land to Cape Cod Bay is "New Plymouth." Did the Pilgrims land at



The William Woods Map of New England in 1635. Across the river northeast of Old Plymouth, the moon face of a native smiles from the forest.

New Plymouth according to history? Where did a previous "Old Plymouth" fit into the picture?

While the Pilgrims were settling down in their first peaceful and healthy, but hungry, year in New England, conditions remained unchanged in Virginia. The principal peacemaker, Pocahontas, was dead; so was the unwilling peacemaker, Powhatan, but their influence lingered on.

Opechancanough and Itaopatan, who had not forgotten how they had been forced into submission by John Smith, ruled the Algonkian tribes. Indians came and went freely at Jamestown and the outlying plantations. Some were given guns to hunt for the settlers. They traded deer and other products of the forest for English goods. The plantations began to grow more corn than they could use. They even traded corn to the Indians and they learned how to make corn whiskey.

Illegal corn whiskey became the basis for many small fortunes in the south, until well into the 20th century. Walter Raleigh distilled drinking water from sea water while a prisoner in the Tower of London.

Fine riding horses were imported from the beginning, either by the "first planters" or shortly thereafter. Gentlemen had to have horses, there were no roads. Oxen were used for labor; they ate less than horses and could be used for beef. Brood mares were imported from England. When plantations were cleared away from tidewater, heavy-boned Irish horses were brought over for pack animals. There were no small horses.

On the morning of March 22, 1622, Indians came to the farms around Jamestown, as usual. They bartered their products for English goods, some ate breakfast with the farmers. Suddenly, when the colonists were completely off guard, the Indians attacked. They killed many people with their own weapons and tools. Then bands of hidden warriors came in to finish the destruction.

Jamestown was warned at the last moment by an Indian. The town was able to prevent a massacre. A total count of known dead was 347 people, but the unknown dead equals that figure, at least. Jamestown records were kept in Richmond for many years. They were destroyed about 1864, during the defense of Richmond against the Union armies. There were several plantations for which there are no records.

Richard Frethorne, an indentured servant, arrived from England shortly after the attack. He reported that only two

houses and "a peece of a Church" were standing at Martin's Hundred, a community ten miles east of Jamestown. A "hundred" was enough land to support 100 families.

Only 20 people out of 200 at Martin's Hundred survived. Between 1619 and 1621, an estimated 3560 people were sent to Virginia; about 3000 people died there during that time. Diseases, contaminated food and beer killed thousands more than the Indians.

In October, 1622, the *Abrigail* sailed from England with 150 new colonists, old armor and weapons from the Tower of London, provisions and barrels of beer. A passenger reported the beer "stunke so I could not endure the deck for it." When the *Abrigail's* food arrived, Richard Frethorne wrote, "itt killed them that were ould Virginians as fast as the scurvie & bloody fluxe killed us new Virginians." Some time later, Governor Sir Francis Wyatt said, "to plant a colony by water drinkers was an inexcusable error."

Thousands of English lives were ignorantly wasted, but thousands more were willing to take the chance. Conditions must have been almost as bad in England. Lady Wyatt, sailing to Jamestown in 1623, reported, "after a while we saw little but throwing folkes over boord." The Puritans at Plymouth were having a picnic, compared to Virginia.

After the massacre, horses were found, running wild as far west as the foothills of the mountains. Captain John Smith offered to return to Virginia. He said, "with one hundred soldiers and thirty sailors," he would "inforce the Salvages to leave their Country." The London Company was not interested. Due to mismanagement, they lost their charter. The Court of King's Bench recalled the London Company charter on May 24, 1624.

However, nonsense did not stop. A map of Virginia in 1651 shows Sir Francis Drake at anchor on "The Sea of China and the Indies." The sea is directly west and only "ten days march from the head of James River." The map shows an abundance of wild game, deer, rabbits and fowl. It shows no Indians, predatory animals or poisonous snakes which were much easier to find.

As more forests were cleared for planting, much of the disease-infested swamps became dry, healthy land. There was another Indian massacre on outlying plantations in 1644. Charles I proved to be everything but a king. He was beheaded on January 20, 1649.

During the troubles with Charles Stuart and the following rule of Oliver Cromwell, many of the best people, both rich and poor, went to the American colonies. The wealthy and influential were given large tracts of land, the poor worked for it and they all fought for it. "Only the fit survived," but they had no need for small horses.

Sir John Colleton was the first landowner to graze livestock on an island of the Outer Banks. He was granted Colington Island by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina on September 8, 1663. It was then called Carlyle and/or Colleton Island. Sir John laid out a plantation, including a vineyard, and turned livestock out to graze. About three years later an autumn hurricane blew it all away. If any horses survived, they were English riding horses.

In 1676, Sir William Berkeley sold a half interest in Roanoke Island to Joshua Lamb of Massachusetts. It was specifically stated that Lamb should receive half of "all the Cattle, hoggs and other stock thereon."

In 1719, the original "Ocacock" Island, containing 2110 acres, was granted to John Lovick. In 1733, Richard Sanderson bequeathed to his son "ye Island of Ocrecock w'th all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & hoggs, thereunto belonging."

The first owners were absentee landlords, the residents were fishermen, whalers, squatters and pirates. European vessels often anchored off the islands to take on fresh beef, pork and mutton. In 1741, a Spanish fleet anchored off Ocracoke. A landing party went ashore and set up a tent camp on the west end of the island to butcher livestock. Young Sanderson lost several tons of fresh meat to the Spaniards. After a hundred years, no livestock remained but small horses, which nobody wanted.



The "dwarfish native breed" of the Outer Banks

16

“For Want of Circumspection” by Scholars

From the evidence, small horses were not brought to the coast of North Carolina after Columbus. However, there was a continuous flight of refugees from wars before Columbus. Norsemen probably were the first people to graze small European horses on Banks islands. Viking ships entered Albemarle Sound many times and on one of their first expeditions, they carried horses.

Christian Irish monks were in America, long before the Vikings. After Christianity came to Ireland, Irish monks became the best educated people in Europe. They traveled on the continent, and sought isolated places to meditate and pray. They built curraghs of oxhide over a wooden frame; leather was plentiful, wood was not. No one built better boats than the Irish, when they had suitable wood.

Monks first isolated themselves on lonely coasts and wind-swept islands off the coasts. Then they ventured to the Faroes, Iceland, and beyond. They continued their more or less aimless wandering, until by the seventh Century they had covered the Atlantic from Africa to the Caribbean and northward beyond Newfoundland to the frozen sea.

Barinthus, a wandering monk, visited Brendan the Navigator at Ardfert. He had been to the land beyond the sunset, and said it

was the land God promised the Saints, advising Brendan to go and see for himself.

Brendan and his companions made several voyages over a seven-year period, searching for the Promised Land. Other monks had already sailed the Atlantic. Brendan knew he should go either north or south before turning toward the sunset. Brendan's monks found hermits and other monks in widely scattered places and they saw many strange sights, as winds and currents carried them over unknown seas. They trusted in God, went happily onward and described the unknown.

The monks met Jasconius, a friendly whale. They reached Sheep and Bird Islands which obviously are two of the Faroes. Somewhere at sea they saw a crystal column, which was their first encounter with an iceberg. Then they saw small dark devils, being clear evidence to them that they were near an icy hell. They did not see or could not describe an Eskimo igloo.

Brendan reached an island with bad spring water. There are more than one between Africa and the Caribbean. They found an island of grape trees. Both Arthur Barlowe and the Norseman Thorfinn Karlsefni described the trees, completely covered with grape vines.

It is all quite logical and described in the best way they knew. After wandering aimlessly, they could record no sailing directions. Pundits in high seats of learning cannot explain Brendan's voyages. They have been taught that only Columbus had the courage to cross an ocean and Irishmen built nothing but leather currachs — nonsense!

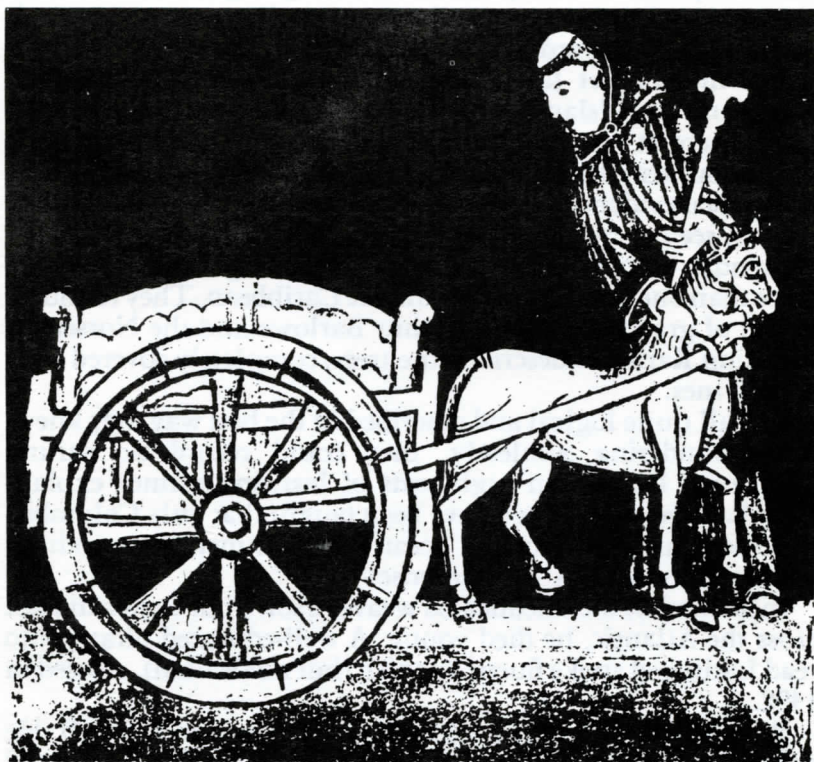
Incidentally, the uneducated weaver's son from Genoa did not cross the Atlantic, he died young. A well-educated pirate, who read Latin and spoke fluent Spanish (but not Italian), crossed in 1492.

Brendan the Bold found the Promised Land in 550 A.D. He enjoyed a pleasant visit with monks already there, then returned to Ireland. St. Brendan died sometime after 570 A.D. and is buried at Clonfert. He was a prominent and highly-respected priest.

Vikings were the scourge of rural Ireland. They stripped the farmer of his cattle and grain, and the monk of his Christian artifacts, often made of solid gold. The farmer fought back. When on equal terms, he never gave an inch. After all, both peoples were cut from the same Celtic cloth.

The monk fled with all his possessions, his little horse hitched

to a two-wheeled cart. The monks founded monasteries on desolate islands, farther and farther away from Ireland. Many followed the wake of Brendan's seaworthy wooden boat across the sea. These monks knew where they were going. They called Brendan's Promised Land *Irland Mickla* (Great Ireland). The first mapmakers called it *Albania*. Norsemen found white men living there and called it *Vitramannaland*.



Early Irish monk with all his belongings, fleeing from the Vikings. Note the dorsal and other stripes of the prehistoric north European horse. They were the ancestors of all European horses and ponies, until larger breeds were brought in from Siberia and Arabia.

The small horse was contemporary with the white cattle of the Druids. The sacrificial cattle of the Druids, now called "Chillingham Whites," are still being bred in England.

The *Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis* (The Voyage of St. Brendan the Abbot) was written in Latin about 900 A.D., some 300 years after his death. As a result, parts of the voyages made by Brendan were not recorded, and voyages of other monks were attributed to him. There are also other records of St. Brendan. And there were voyages made by monks unknown.

Irish monks sailed to Egypt and spent considerable time along the Mediterranean coast of Africa. When they returned, they recorded Ogam tracts not known in Ireland, two scripts of people in North Africa that have long been forgotten, and an Egyptian alphabet that was in use about 400 B.C. One African script is close to the Tifinag alphabet of the Berbers, the other was used in Spain before the time of Christ. Who said early Irish monks were not scholars?

Micmac Indians were writing Egyptian characters on birchbark when the first French priests came to Canada. Who could have taught them, other than Irish monks or Egyptians?

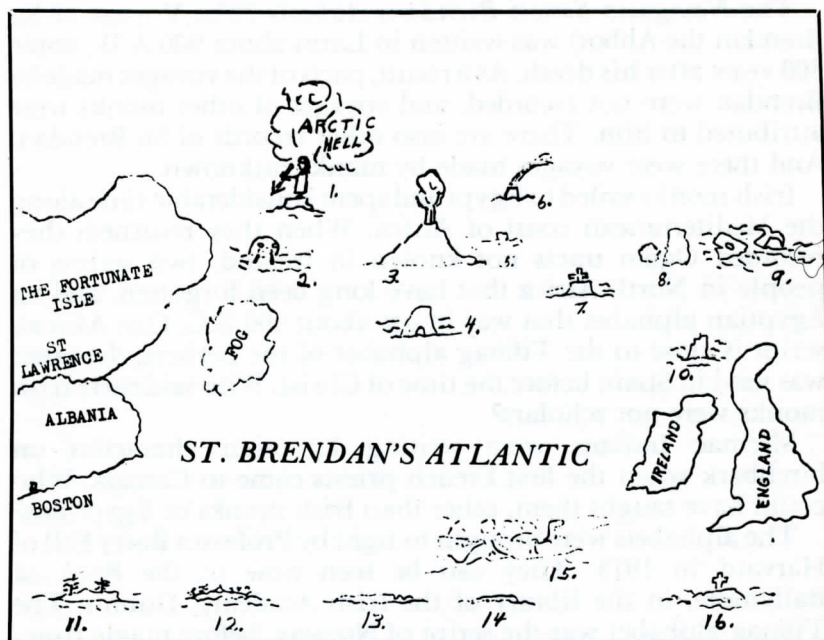
The alphabets were brought to light by Professor Barry Fell of Harvard in 1973. They can be seen now in the Book of Ballymote, in the library of the Irish Academy, Dublin. The Tifinag alphabet was the script of Norway, before magic runes formed the Futhark.

King Woden-lithi crossed the Atlantic and sailed up the St. Lawrence to the site of Toronto, Ontario. His capital was Ringerike, near the head of Oslo Fjord, Norway. He went to Canada to found a colony and trade with natives for Lake Superior copper. The time was about 1700 B.C. No, Dr. Phuddy Duddy, this is not a Norse myth, this is fact.

At the nearby site of Peterborough, Woden-lithi caused a calendar to be carved in stone, so his colonists would know the proper season for planting and the festivals such as springtime and Yule. The language is Old Norse, the ancestor of all Germanic and Nordic tongues. English of course is a hodge-podge descendant from all of them.

The script is archaic Old Norse, mixed with a form of Ogam. It is still in use by white Berbers of North Africa, and is called Tifinag. There are Tifinag inscriptions in Sweden and in the diamond and gold mining regions of Southern Africa. This does not mean that Tuareg Berbers were in these distant parts; it means that Norsemen were there and left their script.

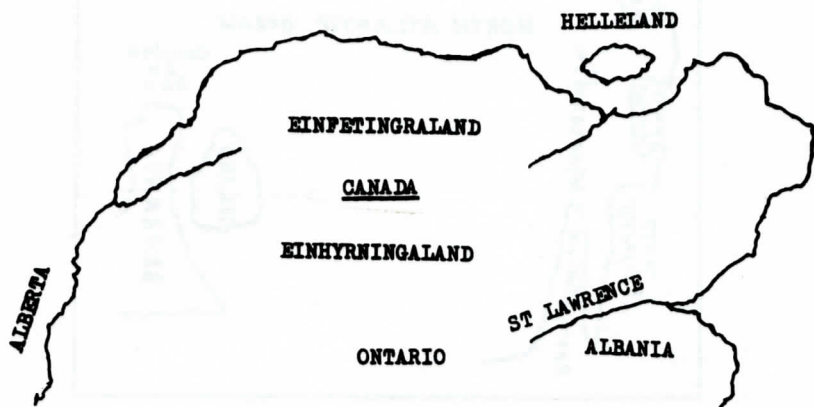
Woden-lithi went to trade and colonize; he was not the first



1. Small dark devils near Arctic Hell, Eskimos
2. Horrible sea-cat, walrus
3. The Island of Smiths, Iceland
4. Crystal column, the monks first iceberg
5. Judas Rock
6. Jan Mayan, dormant volcano
7. Rockall, Paul the Hermit
8. Sheep and Bird Islands, Faroes
9. Jasconius, the friendly whale
10. St. Kilda
11. Grape trees on North Carolina islands
12. Herb Island, Bermuda
13. Flat Island, crystal water off south coast, Puerto Rico
14. Bad spring water, St. Croix, Virgin Islands
15. Sargasso seaweed
16. St. Ailbe's Island, off coast of Africa

Norseman in Canada. The presence of his colony explains such Norse sailing charts and the Stephansson and Ingstad-Hungarian Maps.

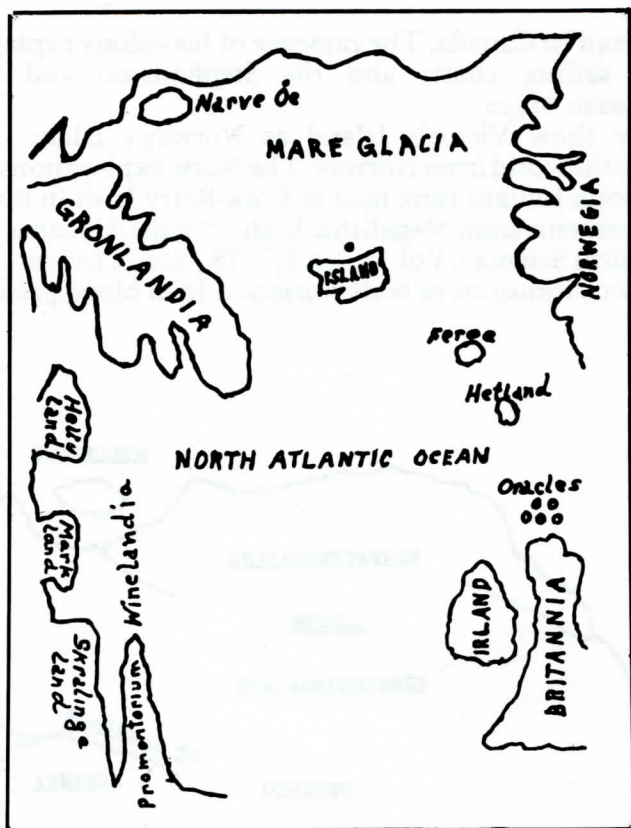
They show Victoria Island as Norway's Island, halfway around the world from Norway. The Norse explorations explain why Sioux Indians rank next to Cork-Kerry Irish in the cranial measurements from Megalithic Irish. (See the Alabama Journal of Medical Sciences, Vol.15, No.1, 1978.) Sioux Indians received enormous infusions of both Norse and Irish blood prior to 1000 A.D.



The Thordsen Map of Albania, or Vitramannaland

Sir Erlend Thorsden, a priest in the parish of Staden, Iceland, acquired the above map in 1568. It shows clearly that earlier explorers had not only penetrated the continent to the Great Lakes region, they had reached the Athabasca River in Alberta and the Great Slave Lake. They called natives near the Arctic Sea "One footers" and in central Canada "One horners." Natives of New Brunswick and New England lived in White Man's Land. The monk Barinthus visited Albania in the sixth century. He told Brendan the Bold it was the land God Promised the Saints. This set Brendan off on his famous voyages and began an exodus of Irish monks to the Promised Land.

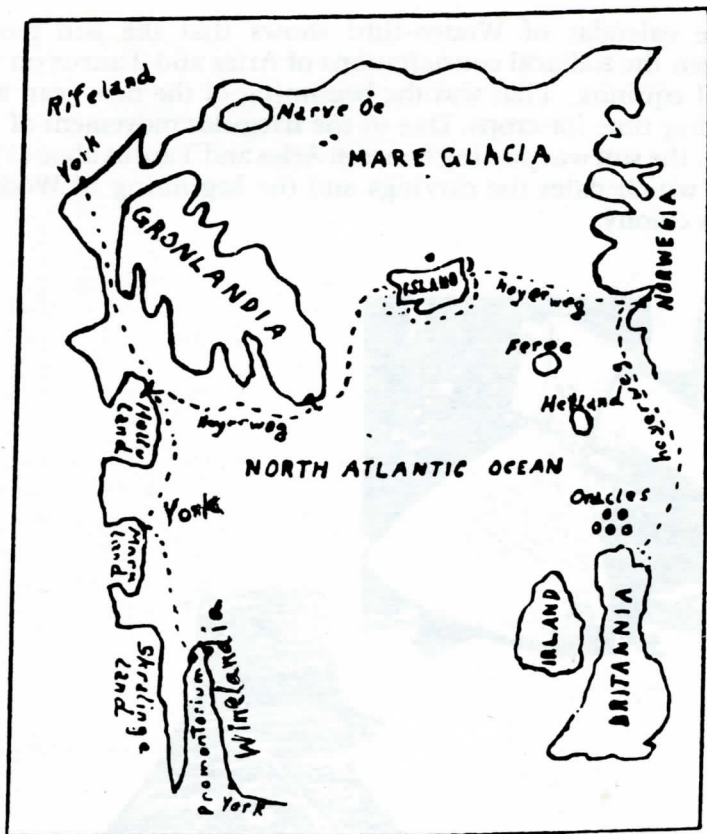
Drawn from photocopy by the author



A copy of a copy of a copy of an Eleventh Century Navigation Chart. The first known copy was by Sigurd Stephansson, headmaster of a school at Skalholt, Iceland, in the 15th century. The above drawing is by the author, from yet another copy.

Promontorium Winelandia probably is Newfoundland, the gateway to Vinland, but it could be Cape Cod.

Believe it or not, the projection gives a spaceman's view of the Arctic Sea, and beyond, with remarkable accuracy. Narve Oe (Norway's Island) is almost half-way around the Pole from Norway. It is now Victoria Island which Englishmen mistakenly believe they discovered. Explorer Stefansson saw white Eskimos on Victoria in 1912. Why should there not be white Eskimos? Vikings made a map of the island 800 years ago. Shades of Professor Phuddy Duddy; he will turn over in his grave!



The Stephansson Chart with sealanes after the Ingstad-Hungarian Map. The original of Stephansson's Map obviously was made when Mare Glacia was ice-free. Also, it obviously was altered at times, until after Leif Ericsson found grapes in Massachusetts, and trade routes to new world ports were established. A navigator could sail by the stars over the North Pole, during six months of winter darkness, when the polar region was a temperate zone. A mild midsummer sun, circling overhead, would not aid navigation.

The "york" at the upper left was a port on the Arctic coast of Canada; stone building foundations were uncovered there several years ago. This port requires the attention of scholars, who do not claim to be archeologists.

Composite map drawn by Orville L. Hope

The calendar of Woden-lithi shows that the sun passes between the zodiacal constellations of Aries and Taurus on the vernal equinox. That was the beginning of the new year, and planting time for crops. Due to the irregular movement of the Earth, the sun was passing between Aries and Taurus about 1700 B.C., which dates the carvings and the beginning of Woden-lithi's colony.



Norse battle-axes found in America. The inscription is Old Norse, predating the runic alphabets. It is the Tifinag script of Berber tribesmen in northern Africa today. For details, see Barry Fell's Bronze Age America.

Irish monks were in the St. Lawrence valley some 2000 years later in the early centuries of the Christian era. They had prerunic Norse (Tifinag) script and many Ogam tracts, as recorded in the *Book of Ballymote*. But there can be no question of defacement or fraud, although Christian monks destroyed much of the early pagan script in Ireland. At that time, the Norse language had changed much and they were beginning to write with runes. Also, the monks could not possibly have known the path of the sun across the heavens in 1700 B.C.

Woden-lithi spent the summer in the Toronto area. He returned to Norway in the fall, leaving a prosperous trading colony.

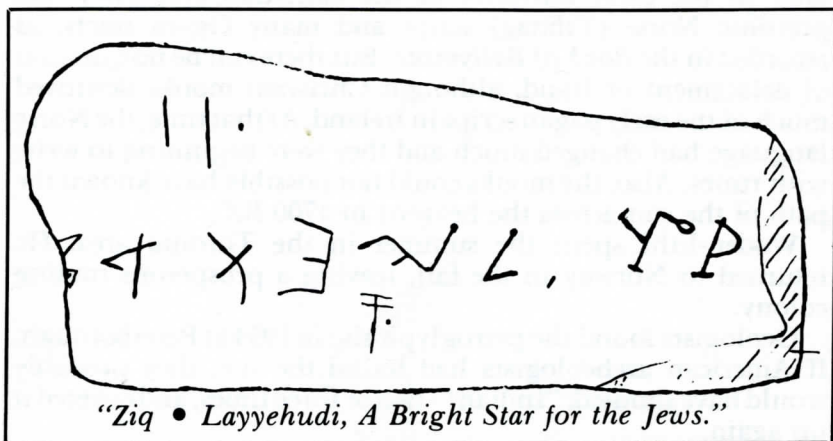
Geologists found the petroglyph site in 1954 at Peterborough. If American archeologists had found the site, they probably would have shouted, "Indian!" two or three times, and covered it up again.

Petroglyphs Park is the most important archeological site ever found in America, and is protected by the government. Thousands of visitors see the petroglyphs every year. For full information and decipherment, see Barry Fell's *Bronze Age America*.

After Jerusalem fell to Roman legions under Titus Vespasian, 70 A.D., the Jewish people were homeless. They were the best educated people on earth at that time. Jews scattered and dispersed to all the known world, which included the Americas. Knowledge of America was common among sailors on the north coast of Africa and in Spain. Ships from the Mediterranean area had already crossed both oceans. The Jews had never been a seafaring people, but their neighbors were, and they quickly became sailors.

In 1885, a clown named Cyrus Thomas was doing archeological work for the Smithsonian Institution. His method was to ram an iron bar into an Indian mound; if the bar struck a solid object, he dug it up. Near Bat Creek in Loudon County, Tennessee, Thomas excavated an inscribed stone. His bar had broken off a small portion of one letter. That made no difference to Mr. Thomas, who recognized the script at once. He reported to the Smithsonian, it is "beyond question letters of the Cherokee alphabet" and published his find upside down!

The script remained in that position for 85 years. Then,



A Judean script used in the 2nd century A.D. Found in an Indian mound in Loudon County, Tennessee. Published as letters of the Cherokee alphabet and hung in the Smithsonian Institution upside down.

competent scholars recognized it as Hebrew, turned it upright and read it correctly. The worst is that hundreds of ministers in the United States have studied Biblical Hebrew; any one of them could have recognized it. The stone, of course, was an Indian heritage from Hebrew ancestors, who departed the Roman world shortly after the fall of Jerusalem.

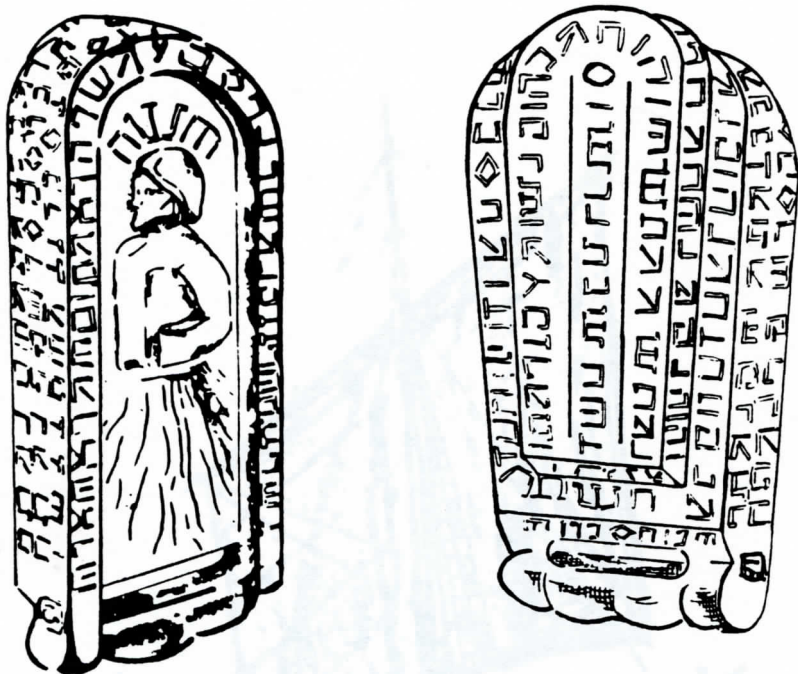
Cyrus Thomas was the same clown who rushed off to Davenport, Iowa, to declare carvings excavated there on a stone in 1874, to be fakes. He was not alone: Harvard University did the same; although the top script was Egyptian. One of two remaining scripts on the stone was not deciphered until 1973. For a full decipherment of the entire message, see Barry Fell's *America, B.C.*

The Great Stone Stack was so large, 25,000 wagon loads were hauled away for construction work, according to the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society publication of April, 1908. Small earthen mounds were discovered after the stones were gone. D. N. Johnson of Coshocton, Ohio, found a small inscribed tablet in one of the mounds in 1860.



Judeans crossed the Atlantic in this type of vessel after the fall of Jerusalem, when there was no place else to go.

Josephus, writing in Rome about 80 A.D.: "They carried their arms across the sea, to a land unknown to them before." Scholars are supposed to have read Josephus; do they know more than one who was there?



The Ten Commandments

*Found near Newark, Ohio, under a huge pile of stones in 1860
See Occasional Publications of the Epigraphic Society, Vol.7,
P.193 and Vol.8., P.15. Courtesy of The Epigraphic Society*

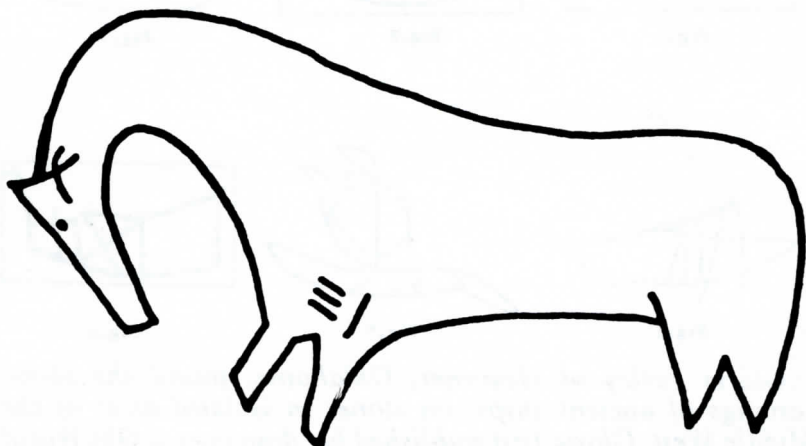
A second inscribed stone was found on October 1, 1860, in a mound under the remains of a corpse, 14 miles from the first tablet and near Newark, Ohio. It is of black limestone, seven inches long, and was inclosed in a neatly-formed box of light brown sandstone. A hand grip is formed at the end for carrying.

Twenty-seven-year-old Rev. J. W. McCarty, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, quickly translated the inscription. It is the Ten Commandments of Moses, written in ancient Hebrew. The carving of a priest has the name Moses above. Rev. McCarthy's translation appeared in a bulletin for the years 1861 and 1862 of the American Ethnological Society.

The great disciples of Prof. Phuddy Duddy had little or

nothing to say about the Decalogue Tablets; they were not consulted or needed. At least half of the Christian ministers on earth can read the inscription. The hoax and "fake" finders can only hope that the stones will go away. They will not; the stones are resting peacefully in the Johnson-Humrickhouse Memorial Museum at Coshocton, Ohio, while more are being found.

Gloria Stewart Farley is the foremost epigraphic explorer in America. For more than 30 years Gloria has waded creeks to inspect their banks, and climbed mountains to cliffs and caves where script and petroglyphs might be found. She has discovered scripts that have not been in use for more than 1,000 years. She has found carvings of ships that have not sailed the seas in 1,000 years. Six of the ship designs were published in her article, "They Came in Ships." Gloria has found ten or twelve ancient carvings of horses. One horse found near the Colorado-Oklahoma state line has a shoulder brand in a North African language related to Egyptian, reading, "Swift." Experts in primitive art have called it "the most beautiful petroglyph in America."



One of the most beautiful horse petroglyphs in America was found by Gloria Farley near the Oklahoma-Colorado state line. The carving is 25 inches long. The brand marks on the horse's shoulder are a dialect of ancient Egyptian, reading "swift."

Decipherment by Prof. Barry Fell, Emeritus, Harvard University. Courtesy of The Epigraphic Society

Gloria's exploring was for the pure joy of discovery, done on her own time at her own expense. Her trips were often accompanied by ridicule from archeologists, who lacked much of what Gloria had in abundance—an average education with plenty of common sense.

Another script of the Ten Commandments is at Los Lunas, near Albuquerque, New Mexico. Albuquerque is about as far up the Rio Grande as a boat can go. The inscription was carved on a large upright stone. Through the years, the stone has slowly leaned to an angle that makes the characters difficult to see. The large stone with "Indian markings" has been known for many

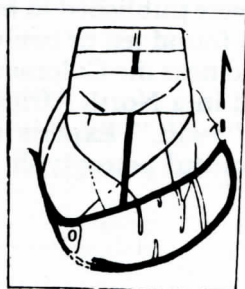


Fig. 1

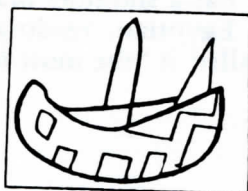


Fig. 2

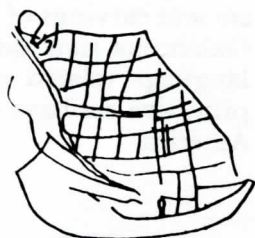


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

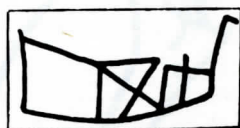


Fig. 6

Gloria Farley of Heavener, Oklahoma, found the above carvings of ancient ships, on stones in isolated areas of the Middle West. Gloria first published her drawings of Old World vessels in *They Came in Ships* which appeared in *Oklahoma Today*. Her paper has since been republished in *Occasional Publications of The Epigraphic Society*. At this time, Mrs. Farley has discovered many other carvings of both ships and horses, but has not yet published her findings.

Courtesy of The Epigraphic Society

years. A few people thought the characters were ancient Phoenician. Recent photographs show that the script is Hebrew, much older than the Ohio tablets.

The *Occasional Publications* of the Epigraphic Society, Vol. 10, has clear translations of the Los Lunas script by three American scholars: Lyle Underwood, Tucson, Arizona; Donald Cline, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Jay Stonebreaker, Washington, D.C., and by Professor Joseph Naveh, Department of Archeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The language is north Canaanite, used by both Phoenicians and Israelites at the time of King Solomon and Hiram of Tyre. The alphabetic letters are called "sticks" by present day students in the Middle East, because they look as if they were formed with small sticks. Early Greeks borrowed much of their alphabet from the "sticks," so did the Aramaic language.

The Los Lunas script had previously been recognized several times as either Phoenician, Greek or Aramaic during the 100 years since it was found by American settlers.

Professor Naveh reported six different parts of the Los Lunas script that are in the Hebrew Bible today. Hebrews were the only ancient people who followed the teaching of Pharaoh Ikhnaton and Moses by worshipping only one God. The Phoenicians worshipped Baal, Astarte and other gods while the early Greeks clung to their original Celtic (Norse) gods. Incidentally, Moses borrowed portions of his commandments from Hammurabi of Babylon, who lived some 600 years before him. Hammurabi's Stone is now in the Louvre, Paris.

The stick script can be read as single letters or, by using particle prefixes and pronominal suffixes, a single symbol can express a complete phrase. The alphabet so confused Dr. Robert Pfeiffer of Harvard University that he simply reported the script as being "a form of the Ten Commandments."

The inscription is in a ravine halfway to a flat mesa on the mountain top. The mesa is fortified with circular pits in the ground, a breastwork wall of volcanic stone, and with natural sheer rock walls around much of the circumference. Round watchtower ruins are at the top of the north ravine which contains the Commandment stone. The towers once overlooked a terrain for several miles beyond the stone. A smaller ravine up the south side of the mountain is blocked by a wall, built with volcanic stone. Near the wall are ruins of stone living quarters for the guards.

[illegible]

אנכי יהוה אלהיך אשר הוצ' אחיך מארצ'
לא יהיה אלהים אחרים על' פהני.
חצרים חניח עבדים. לא חעשה לך פסל. לא חשא
ארג שם יהוה לשוא ואכור אח-יום
השנח לקוטו כנד אח-אניך נאה-אמך לחעל'
יארכוון יחין על האדמה אשר יהוה אלהיך
נחן לך לא חרצח. לא חנאף. לא חגנב. לא
חענה ברעך עד שכר. לא חחמד אשת רעך
וכל אשר לרעך.

"I Yahve your God brought you out of the land of two Egypts out of the house of bondage. You shall not have other gods. You shall not make yourself molded or carved idols. You shall not lift up your voice to connect the name of Yahve in hate. Remember the Sabbath day to make it holy. Honor your father and your mother to make long your existence upon the land which Yahve your God gave to you. You shall not murder. You shall not commit adultery. You shall not steal. You shall not bear witness against your neighbor testimony for a bribe. You shall not covet wife of your neighbor or all which belongs to your neighbor."

From Donald Cline. Courtesy of the Epigraphic Society

- 1 'nky ykwh 'lhyh 'sr hws'tyh m'rs
 l'yhyh^① 'lhyh 'hrym 'lphny^②
 2 [ms]rym mbyt 'bdym. ^①l't'sh lh psl. l'ts'
 3 't sm ykwh lšw: z'kwr^③.t ywm
 4 kšbt lqdšw. hbd 't byk w't mk l'm'l^④
 5 y'nykw^⑤ ymyk 'l h'dmh 'sr ykwh 'lhyh
 6 m'tm lh l' t'rs h l' t'n'p. l' tgnb. l'
 7 t'n'h b'n'h 'd škr.^⑥ l' t'hmd 'št r'h
 8 whl 'sr l'n'h.

① Λ' DESIGNATION OF INSERTING THE FORGOTTEN SENTENCE.

② IN the BIBLE: l'v'lvh lh. 75 יח'ק'ס.

③ " : pny י'נ'פ.

④ " : z'kwr ז'כ'ר.

⑤ " : l'm'n ל'מ'נ.

⑥ " : y'nykwn י'נ'י'ק'ו'נ'.

⑦ " : škr ש'כ'ר.

Transliteration of the Los Lunas text by Prof. Joseph Naveh, Department of Archeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, from Donald Cline, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Courtesy of the Epigraphic Society.

On the mesa are ruins of 55 rooms, and signs, symbols, etc. are pecked or carved on nearby rocks. Most so-called archeologists, who have visited the site, label it "Anasazi." They can not identify an "Anasazi" site, neither can they identify a Masada type Jewish fort.

There is much to be brought to light at the fort above the Ten Commandments, but apparently no competent archeologist is available to do the job.

Journalist Cliff R. Towner of Elmira, N.Y., seeking information, sent a query to J. J. Brody, director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. Mr. Brody replied in part: "Frankly, we know very little about it. There are no cultural remains associated with

it or anywhere within New Mexico so far as I know to support the contention that the inscription on the rock is legitimately ancient. And, of course, there is no way of dating the inscription on the rock by any direct means. Since everything else that we know about the ancient inhabitants of the area supports the suggestion that they were quite able to take care of themselves without benefit of Phoenician, Aramaic, or Hebrew assistance, a healthy scepticism about the antiquity of inscription rock would seem to be in order."

Could Mr. Brody be suffering from a lack of circumspection, as John Ratcliffe was at Jamestown? Or, is it merely a shortage of common sense, so prevalent in academic circles?

Perhaps, the University of New Mexico is reacting as the University of Arizona did over the lead artifacts from the Jewish colony at Rhoda before 900 A.D. Fortunately, Prof. Cyclone Covey of Wake Forest University was able to apply the scholarship of many disciplines to the Nine Mile Waterhole artifacts, thus establishing the fact of Rhoda's existence in Calalus.

By destroying Rhoda and taking many Jewish slaves, the Toltecs made a great change in their future life-style. They had acquired superior intelligence, plus know-how from all parts of the Roman Empire. Although their Latin was atrocious, the Jews also had some knowledge of ancient Babylon and Egypt.

The Toltecs became a power in Mexico, before 1,000 A.D. They invaded Mayan land and took the city of Chichen Itza. The Toltecs built the Temple, now called the Temple of Warriors because of the mural paintings, and they had a *white* king.

Yet, historians can explain none of the "white gods" that appeared among the Indians.

Los Lunas was some 1800 years before Rhoda, but we may yet learn what native tribe absorbed the Judean followers of Moses. A thorough excavation of the Los Lunas mesa fortress would be a giant step in the right direction. But as long as Smithsonian's so-called archeologists find Indian graveyards in a land where Indians did not bury their dead, and others cannot identify an ancient iron smelting furnace, when they find iron in it, any further progress at Los Lunas does not seem likely.

Caliche is desert limestone, formed slowly by calcium carbonate in desert sand. When the first settlers arrived near

Tucson, Arizona, they found places where the ground had hardened into rock to a depth of several feet, which had required many centuries. In such places, the settlers used dynamite to blast out post holes or plant trees. But they could and did build lime kilns to make lime for mortar to plaster many adobe-walled buildings.

Two metal swords were found in 1884, under the caliche at a lime kiln, located at Nine Mile Waterhole near Tucson. Three pieces of bone also were found. The swords were lost by playing children and the University of Arizona lost the bones. In 1900, a petrified animal skeleton was found at a kiln. It was also lost by the University without identification.

In 1924, an army veteran dug a metal cross from the caliche at the site where the swords were found. The cross weighed 62½ pounds. It was a foot and a half high and the cross arm measured one foot. When cleaned, it proved to be two crosses put together back-to-back by lead rivets. In fact, the crosses and all artifacts found later were made of lead, the only metal this Jewish community had.

The flat backs of the two half crosses held inscriptions in Latin, often ungrammatical; so did other crosses, religious artifacts and weapons found later. Portions of the various scripts were read by people who evidently did not believe what they read. At last, Professor Cyclone Covey of Wake Forest University put the story together and published the book, *Calalus*.

Jews gathered in Rome from lands where they were being persecuted, and decided to migrate beyond reach of all enemies. "We are carried forth on the sea from Rome to Calalus, an unknown land. They came in 775 A.D. Theodore ruled the people," (page 86). The colony at the city of Rhoda (Tucson) had many wars with the Indians. Their last date was 900 A.D.

Professor Covey suggested that a prominent Jewish leader from the island of Rhodes probably would have named Rhoda in Arizona for his native island. He could find no reason for the land being called Calalus.

After entering the Atlantic, the Roman Jews would have taken on water and provisions in Spain or Portugal for the voyage across. In 734 A.D. seven bishops and their flocks, about 5000 people, fleeing before the Moors in Spain, sailed from Porto Cale, Portugal, for the island of Antillia. They landed on the west coast of Florida, made their way inland and founded the new city of Cale, which later became Ocala. The Roman Jews

would have learned of the Portuguese exodus of 40 years before. They certainly would have gone to Porto Cale (Oporto), hoping for exact sailing directions. Then in America, they called the new land Calalus, a sort of latinized Cale. They called the Toltecs, Toltezus; and Saul, Saulus on their inscriptions.

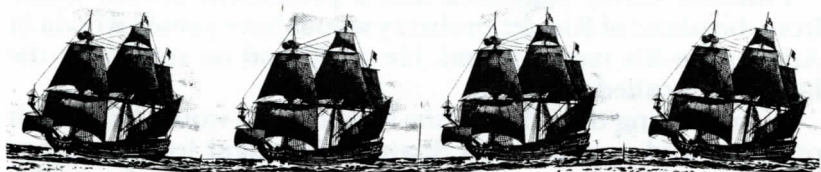
Henriette Mertz, a lawyer and an excellent researcher, traced the voyage of the Portuguese from Porto Cale to Cale in Florida, then into the Appalachian mountains. The Portuguese voyage of 734 was known to both Columbus and De Soto. Columbus thought the Portuguese would be found on an island. De Soto knew about where they were and his return down the Mississippi was planned before he left Spain.

Dr. Mertz interviewed Bertie Bell, a descendant of the 'Port-oo-gee,' living in the Tennessee mountains. Mertz gives a most interesting account of the Portuguese migration in her book *Atlantis*.

Samuel Eliot Morison also reported on the fable of Antilla, but his historical accounts are not worth reading.

Jews and Portuguese did not build all the gigantic fortifications, the ruins of which can be found less than 100 miles from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Prince Madoc was not a legend, but he may have planted his Welsh colony far from the Chattanooga area.

There definitely were Welsh-speaking Indians scattered throughout the south when the American colonies became a nation. They had not learned the language in Wales. Numerous reliable Americans—ministers, army officers, etc., born in Wales, reported and recorded conversations with Indians in Welsh. Historians, who insist on written documentation, can find the records in many places.



17

Cristobal Colon and Hernando de Soto

Prince Carlos of Viana was banished to Majorca, Spain, in 1459 by his father King John II of Aragon. Cristobal Colon was born to Margarita Colon near Genova, Majorca, Spain in 1460. Don Carlos probably was Cristobal's father; if not, some other member of a royal house was the father. Visi-Goth ancestors of Spanish nobility held grants of land from the Roman Empire.

From his Celtic ancestry, young Cristobal received red hair, blue eyes and a ruddy complexion—pink skin with freckles. From his mother, Cristobal received an inclination toward the Jewish faith and an interest in the Old Testament and Jewish history.

Colon left many notes, written in the language of an educated Spaniard—Spanish and Latin. He made the same small errors in both. He never used Italian and read only Spanish translations of Italian books.

Cristobal became captain of a corsair (pirate) in the Mediterranean while still a youth. Under the overall command of Admiral Guillaume-Coullon, his ship was chained to a Genoese merchant vessel off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal. During the fight, both ships caught fire. Colon swam ashore on August 13, 1476. When he reached land, he spoke fluent Spanish. Colon



Young Christopher Columbus

was referring to Admiral Coullon when later he wrote, "I am not the first admiral in my family."

Cristoforo Colombo was born in 1451 at Genoa, Liguria, Italy. His father had trouble paying rent and feeding the family. Cristoforo's mother Susana was his only teacher. He became a woolen weaver, then a wool buyer, making business trips to Portugal from 1475 to 1478. Many affidavits state that Cristoforo was in Italy during 1470-79. A record in Genoa, dated August 25, 1479, states that Cristoforo made a voyage to the Madeira Islands to buy sugar. He died at sea in 1480.

At the time of Columbus, there were dozens of families in southern Europe called Colon, Colom, Colombo, Coullon, etc. Both they and others spelled their names in many ways. The family name of Sir Walter Raleigh was spelled more than 70 different ways, and there were three known Walters. We can identify Raleigh in many ways. We can not identify the man who sailed to the West Indies, except by his language and actions. Also, Genova, Spain, and Genoa, Italy, are confusing.

Colon was in Thule (Iceland) in February 1477. He learned much more of Norse seafaring than we will ever know. He could speak directly to sailors and Churchmen and read the Church records in Latin. After sailing 100 leagues westward to get the feel of winds and currents, Cristobal returned to Portugal. He then knew how to cross the ocean and return.

In his *Book of Prophecies*, Colon translated the Latin words of the Spanish-Roman, Seneca. "There will come a time in the long years of the world when the ocean sea will loosen the shackles that bind things together and a great part of the world will be opened up and a new sailor . . . shall discover a new world, and then shall Thule be no longer the last of lands." Seneca had certain knowledge of land to the west; so did Colon, but Colon was telling nobody.

Cristobal attended divine services at a convent belonging to Nuns of the Military Order of St. James. He had a good reason; young ladies of noble birth lived in the convent. One young lady being Filipa Moniz Perestrello, sister of Bartholomew Perestrello, captain of Porto Santo in the Madeira Islands.

Filipa was desirable; so was Porto Santo, an outpost on the eastern Atlantic. More information on winds and currents could be gathered from seamen in Iceland and in Porto Santo than in any other ports in the known world.

Ordinary men, such as wool buyers from Italy, could not pay

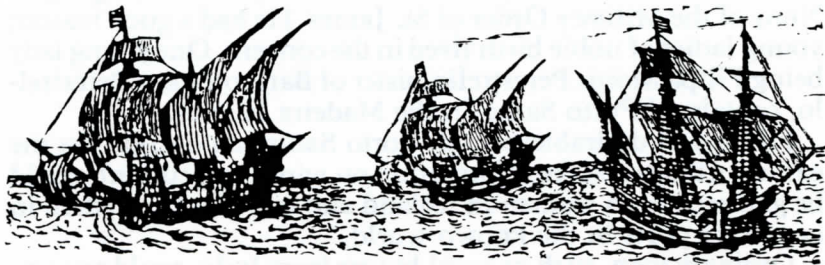
court to noble ladies in Portugal and Spain. The Perestrello family would have objected vehemently to anyone of less than equal rank for Filipa. Cristobal Colon, the ex-corsair, experienced sailor, well educated and a dealer in books and maps obviously had influential friends in high places. They presented him as a suitable suitor. And Filipa's brother Bartholomew considered his credentials satisfactory.

Cristobal married Filipa in 1478 in Lisbon. Their son Diego was born the following year. The couple went to live in Porto Santo with Bartholomew Perestrello. Colon made Porto Santo a base for study and preliminary voyages, until final refusal of support from Portugal. Cristobal Colon, the Spaniard, and Cristoforo Colombo, the Italian, may have met during the first four years Colon lived in Portugal. They certainly would have met in Porto Santo, but we do not know which man bought sugar for the merchant Di Negro.

Prior to and during his life with Filipa, Colon had no time to live in Italy. He had very rich and powerful Jewish friends, who knew something of his secret knowledge on Atlantic crossings and supported him to a limited extent. They could not make him Admiral of the Ocean Sea or ruler of all he discovered, which were only part of his demands.

Colon met the same refusal at the Court of Spain. A friend then had a private audience with Queen Isabel. She sent Colon money to buy a new coat and bade him return to Court. She did not pawn her jewels to finance his voyage. Isabel was Queen of Castile in her own right.

We wish to thank W. R. Anderson, Box 301, Chicago, Illinois 60690, for valuable information on the two most famous Colombos. "Andy" spent 17 years researching and collecting information, before publishing the book, *Viking Explorers and the Columbus Fraud*.

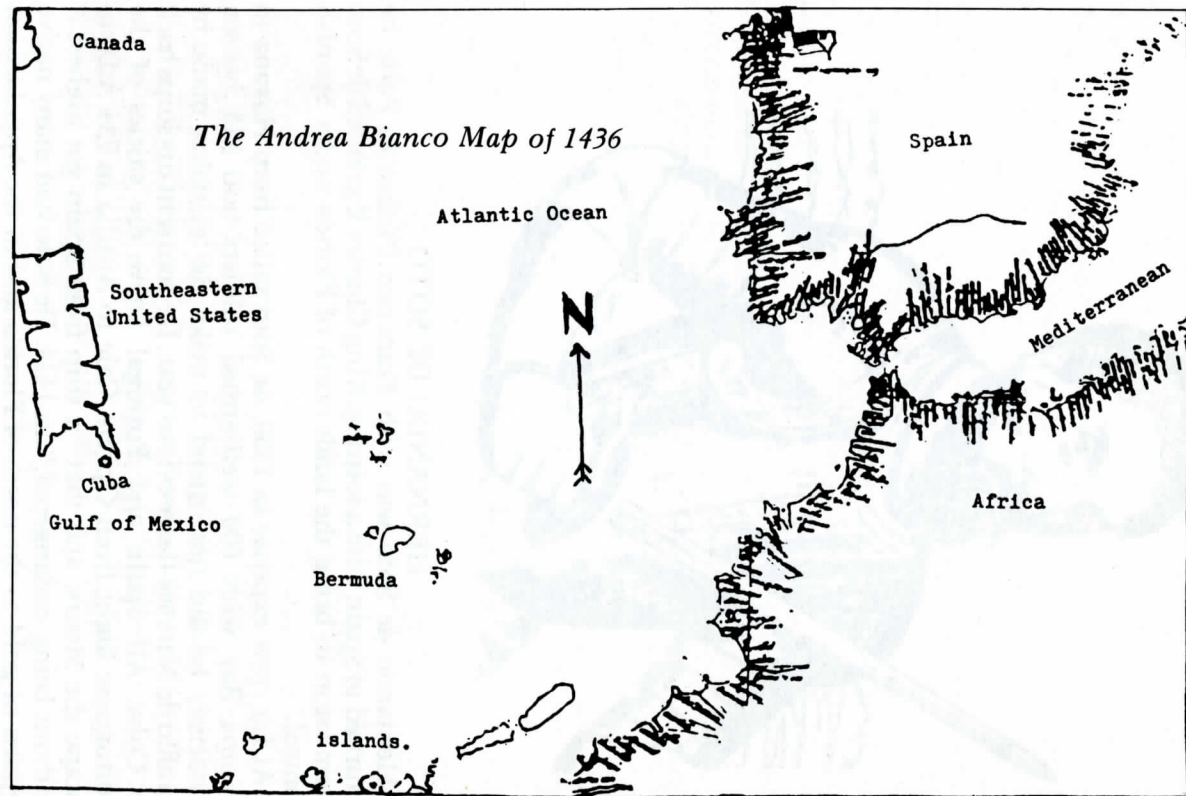




HERNANDO DE SOTO

Hernando de Soto was with Francisco Pizzaro in Peru; he returned to Spain with a fortune. King Charles V granted de Soto permission to bring the lands north of Florida under Spanish control.

At his own expense in 1539, de Soto sailed from Havana to Tampa Bay with 600 well-armed soldiers and 213 horses. Evidently he did not intend to make the mistakes made by Panfilo de Narvaez the previous year. De Soto sent his ships back to Cuba. All Spain and Portugal knew the stories of the Portuguese flight from Oporto Cale to Antilla in 734 A.D. to escape the Moors, and that "a ship from Spain got nighest it without being endangered," in 1414. De Soto had many native reports of gold to the north of Florida and in the Appalachian mountains. He either had the Andrea Bianco Map of 1436 or one



of several similar maps, showing Florida and the Mississippi River.

De Soto's expedition marched north from Cale (Now called Ocala). Natives fed the conquistadors at first; later they raided Indian crops and villages. It was not an easy conquest; both Cherokee and Creek (Muskogean) tribes fought fiercely at every opportunity. There was a considerable mixture of Jewish, Portuguese, Irish, Welsh and Norse blood in the Indians. But they never had a Christian Monko Catholic to teach them not to kill.

De Soto searched back and forth across the southern Appalachians. Indians told him nothing about an outcropping of gold at Dahlonega, Ga. Only a few nuggets were easily available and they preferred pure copper from the enormous Lake Superior deposits for ornaments. Indians killed horses whenever possible; a dismounted Spaniard was much more vulnerable to arrows. De Soto was also forced to slaughter horses for food. At last he went west to the Mississippi, and died there.

Harassed by Indians, the Spaniards buried de Soto in the river and built boats. When the expedition embarked, they abandoned the last five horses. They saw Indians kill the horses immediately. Only 310 survivors of the expedition reached Panuco, Mexico, September 10, 1543.



18

Blue Eyes and Blond Hair

Skin color, or the lack of it, is an inherited calendar, indicating the length of time one's collective ancestry was exposed to direct sunshine. Grass covered for two weeks will bleach out white. In the lands of limited mild sunshine and winter snowfall, the dominant color of plant and animal is white. The most brilliantly colored birds, animals and flowers are natives of the tropics.

In prehistory, many small tribes or family groups of Aryan people lived in the Caucasus region . The land furnished food for hunters and food gatherers. There were no great population centers such as along the Nile, the great rivers of China, the Indus Valley and the Tigris-Euphrates river system.

Caucasians were fortunate; they lived in a healthy land. They were not exposed to diseases which afflicted large, crowded communities. Their population increased rapidly. Tribes were often forced to migrate in search of food.

Once the Volga River flowed northward from the Caspian Sea, and emptied into the Arctic Ocean (see the World Map of Eratosthenes) in *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings* by Charles H. Hapgood. The Caspian was smaller at that time. Russian scientists have discovered a city beneath its waves. Arctic seals and other marine life still live in the Caspian, at least 1000 miles across dry land from their northern native waters.

Without a doubt, overcrowded tribes from the Caucasus region moved northward along the Volga, until they reached the Arctic Ocean. The climate there was sub-tropical. The first people on the northern coast lived in six months of mild sunshine and six months of darkness. The hunting was excellent, both on land and at sea, and the Arctic was absolutely disease-free. It was healthier than the Caspian region, and the supply of food was unlimited. The ex-Caucasian population doubled each generation. They grew even larger and stronger than their ancestors.

These giant Aryan people lived north of the Arctic Circle, until their hair and skin became white from lack of coloring, and their eyes turned blue. Many centuries later, they became what the Greeks called Keltoi. The Keltoi had pink skin. Red blood corpuscles tinted their clear, white skin, while powerful muscles bunched beneath it. Freckles and red hair became common in the mild summer sun.

After thousands of years, the lack of color in the Keltoi (Celts/Kelts) became hereditary. Eskimos have been in the far north for almost 5000 years, yet they show no lack of color. However, sled dogs on the Siberian coast often have blue eyes, or one blue and the other brown.

A considerable uplifting of the earth's crust occurred between the Arctic and the Caspian, then the climate became much colder. Celtic tribes in great numbers moved south. The Volga was then rising in the highlands and flowing into the Caspian, from which there was no outlet.

There was not sufficient land near the Black and Caspian Seas for the new breed of Celts, who swarmed down from the north in vast hordes. They spread out over Asia and Europe in all directions. Man for man, the giant Celt was equal to, or superior to, any fighting man on earth. They took what they wanted, and continued to double their manpower with every generation. Celts were the first known inhabitants of Greece. Descriptions of the Greek gods are very much the same as Norse gods, many with blue eyes and fair or golden hair.

Chinese archives record that "green-eyed men" once conquered China. Aryans once conquered and ruled India. Celts went up the Danube and settled in western Europe. They came over and around the Mediterranean sea and colonized Iberia (Spain). From Iberia, Celts sailed to Ireland and found Celtic Sea People already on the Irish coasts.

Celts made the first spoked cartwheel and put the first iron tire on the wheel. Celts brought horses to Europe from the steppes of Asia, probably by way of north Africa. The Sahara Desert had water and vegetation, until the Christian era. It also was well supplied with large carnivore. Horses could not survive in Africa or on mainland America without the aid and protection of man. No doubt Celts put the first iron shoes on a horse.

They were among the world's best metalsmiths in iron, bronze and/or precious metals. Celtic (Gallic) ships were larger, stronger and more seaworthy than Roman warships in the days of Julius Caesar. A Celt made the first staved keg for liquids and held it together with iron hoops. No doubt he was driven to this invention by his desire for alcoholic beverages at all times, an inherited characteristic like blue eyes in all the northern races.

Although skilled at woodworking, the first Celts in Europe took no interest in building homes. They lived in huts and pits dug underground, often covered by enormous stones. Celts had been in Europe more than 1000 years when Caesar recorded that some barbarian warriors beyond the Rhine boasted that they had not slept under cover in twelve years. Winters in Germany were by no means mild.

Celts delighted in hanging the heads of enemies outside the entrance to their huts. They sometimes were defeated in battle by stopping to take the spoils and heads of enemies. Heads of important people were carefully placed in boxes and preserved with cedar oil.

A Celt wanted few valuables except gold, livestock and a cart in which to carry his possessions whenever he chose to roam. Wealthy Celts wore torques of pure gold around their necks. They often wore bright-colored clothing in various checks and patterns, forerunner of the Scotch tartan.

During the period of 1400-1200 B.C., Sea People controlled the eastern Mediterranean. They were a mixture of many races, but predominantly Caucasian, Aryan and Celtic. During the same period, Thera, a small volcanic island some 70 miles north of Crete, became violently active. A portion of Thera exploded. The harbor at Thera today is the crater of an extinct volcano, and the bottom is littered with the wreckage of hundreds of ships.

Crete was devastated by tidal waves, earthquakes and a blanket of volcanic ash. The palace of King Minos (covering six acres of ground at Knossus) was destroyed. The islands of the Sea People and towns on the Greek coast were uninhabitable for many



The "great herds of cattle," known to the ancient Greeks, were American buffalo.

years. The surviving Sea People sought refuge wherever they could in Albania, southern Italy, on the northern coast of Africa, Egypt, Israel and Lebanon.

Another major disaster seems to have occurred at about the same time. The lowlands between England and the Dutch Netherlands slowly sank another few feet. This sinking created several hundred square miles of tidal mud flats and drove thousands of Celts from their huts and hovels.

Coastal Celts had become Sea People long before they reached western Europe. It would not be surprising to learn some day

that Celts on the Arctic coast had sailed directly over the North Pole to America, navigating by the stars without need for the sun. The climate then was suitable and they knew the stars. Celts proved their knowledge of astronomy by building Stonehenge in England.

Celts from the mud flat, North Sea area swarmed towards the Mediterranean, both overland and in hastily-constructed boats. This migration set the stage for a direct attack on Egypt.

About 1190 B.C., the Sea People and their mostly Celtic allies from Asia Minor and Arabia almost overran Egypt. They were defeated in three great battles by Rameses III, one of the strongest of Egyptian Pharaohs. We know very little about the battles except what Rameses caused to be carved in stone.

Rameses chained boats together across the entrances to the Nile. The boats were manned by trained archers. The Sea People fought only with swords and spears. Rameses was victorious in two such battles. A third battle was fought on land to the north and east of Egypt. It apparently ended when both sides were exhausted and withdrew.

The Celtic lifestyle was that of a barbaric, wandering food gatherer, addicted to independent action in small tribes. By the attacks on Egypt, they showed the ability to organize and mount a powerful offensive against a great power.

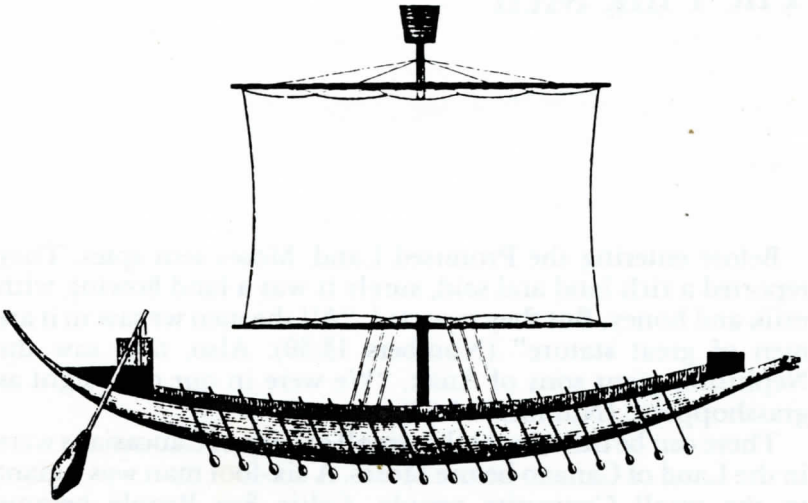
Later, various Greek writers left interesting but very inaccurate accounts of great battles, catastrophes and seas of mud. Atlantis, a large island beyond the Pillars of Hercules with broad rivers and vast herds of cattle, had sunk beneath the waves. The surviving men from Atlantis had attacked Egypt, but Egypt was saved from disaster by brave Greeks from Athens.

Atlantis did have broad rivers, such as the Mississippi, Rio Grande and many others. Atlantis did have vast herds of wild cattle, such as buffalo and other herbivorous animals, but it did not sink.

Plutarch came closer with his sea of mud account. It was beyond Britain; he did not know it was nearby. The tidal sea of mud was made much worse by the rivers Rhine, Thames and others pouring their contents thereon. There was no amber trade in the Baltic by ship, until the North Sea settled to navigable depth. He was absolutely correct about the sun in midsummer. It is barely below the horizon for one hour in that latitude, during the longest days of sunshine. We do not know if the Greeks were

correct in stating that Hercules left the first Greeks in Britain, but we do know they were Celts and they were Sea People.

Defeated by Egypt, some of the Sea People returned home, especially the Libyan Sea People; others sought new homes far away. The Libyans became dependents and allies of Egypt. In 945 B.C., Shishonq, a Libyan general, made himself King of Egypt. He was Pharaoh Shishak of the Bible.



Egyptian warship, guardian of the Nile in the days of the Pharaohs. Some ships of this type were large enough to carry 200 archers or other assault troops. Such ships were chained across the Nile to repel Celts from Atlantis.

19

The Pink Men

Before entering the Promised Land, Moses sent spies. They reported a rich land and said, surely it was a land flowing with milk and honey. But they reported, "All the men we saw in it are men of great stature" (Numbers 13:30). Also, they saw the Nephilim, giant sons of Anak. "We were in our own sight as grasshoppers" (Numbers 13:33).

There can be little doubt that small groups of Caucasians were in the Land of Canaan before Moses. A six-foot man was a giant to the small Canaanite people. Celtic Sea People became plentiful before the reign of King Saul.

Philistine Sea People conquered and ruled the Israelites for forty years. Canaan then became known as Palestine; their principal city was Gaza. While under Philistine control, the Israelites were not allowed to forge iron.

Samson, a mighty man and a judge of Israel, was well known to the Philistines in and near Gaza. Many of his exploits are recorded at considerable length in the Bible. Samson married a Philistine woman, and was the lover of Delilah, who was also on intimate terms with their commander. Apparently the Philistines admired Samson's strength and tolerated him. Finally they decided his opposition to their rule had gone too far.

King Saul managed to muster an army on various occasions to

fight the invaders, but with little success. Goliath's challenge to single combat with any champion of Israel was a typical Keltoi gesture. The custom spread far, until some time after the 16th Century.

The shepherd boy, David, took the Sea People by surprise with his sling. The Celts favorite method of fighting was close-quarter, hand-to-hand combat. After David became king, he defeated the Philistines, but failed to drive them from the land. The Bible closes its account of the Philistine invasion with a simple statement, "They came no more to the shores of Israel."

Students of the life and customs of the Sea People will find no better source of information than is contained in the Biblical recordings of the Philistines.

The Sea People certainly went elsewhere. If Celts were not already in the Sabaeen kingdom of Arabia, they were well established shortly thereafter. They used the pre-Arabic (Canaanite) language and Ogam script, as shown in the Driekops Eiland, South Africa, inscription.

One generation after David, the Queen of Sheba visited King Solomon. She brought presents of gold and precious stones. Without a doubt, Sheba informed Solomon of their source and he began planning an expedition to the land of Ophir. Ophir or Aphar is Gold-Dust in the Canaanite language, and Punt (Pwent) is Gold-dust in Egyptian.

According to Ethiopian tradition, King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba were the parents of Menelik, first king of Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie, last ruler of Ethiopia, stated that he was the 215th direct descendant of Solomon and Sheba. However that may be, the appearance of Selassie was much more Hebrew than Ethiopian.

Hiram of Tyre built the Temple in Jerusalem for Solomon. Hiram's ships had already entered both great oceans. If they had not yet crossed to the Americas, they were soon to do so. Both men certainly knew of the riches in southern Africa. Hiram had ship timber, skilled shipwrights, sailors and navigators. Solomon had the powerful army left by his father King David. Each man had assets the other lacked. They formed a natural partnership to go for gold.

There is documentary proof of the foregoing statements, both in the Bible and on a mountain in New Mexico. The Ten Commandments of Moses is carved in the Hebrew of Solomon's time on a large mountainside stone not far from Albuquerque.

The mesa top of the extinct volcano was once fortified like the Masada in Israel. The fortress was for the protection of the goldseekers and their water-washed gold. Only Hebrews followed Moses and worshipped God. Even their kinsmen and next-door neighbors, the Phoenicians, worshipped Baal.

Native historians of Bantu tribes in southern Africa state that Sea People came to the Zambezi river. They are described as having blue, green or brown eyes with long flowing black, yellow or red hair. Women and children were with the strange men, making a total of about 200 on board the ship. They all had Pink Skin! Also, there were some smaller, darker men of a different race. They were Canaanite or Egyptian priests, guides and slaves. They arrived long before the hated Arabi came among the Bantu people.

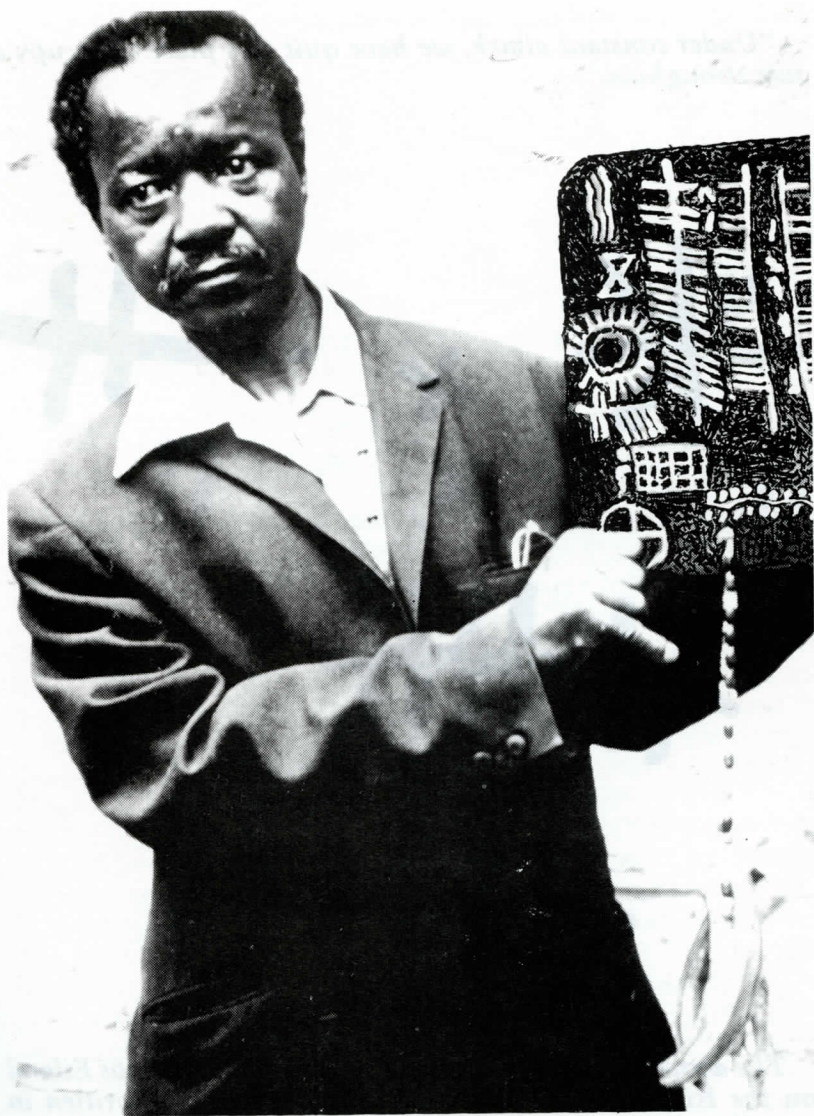
The Pink Men exchanged metal weapons for grain with a witchdoctor chief, and encouraged him to conquer neighboring tribes. More Pink Men arrived from overseas. They then burned the witchdoctor's village and established control over the entire surrounding country.

Natives in the new Ma-Iti Empire, who did not escape, were taken as slaves. Some natives fled as far south as Swaziland. Their descendants retain words of the Pink Men's language and still practice the Celtic custom of bleaching and stiffening their hair with lime.

Women and children were chained to carts and sleds, and driven like oxen. They hauled stones for fortifications, and ore bearing material, containing iron, copper and gold to the smelters. The iron mountain of Taba-Zimbi became a maze of tunnels where slaves died at their work. Hundreds of slaves were sold overseas. Elephants were slaughtered for their ivory and hippos for their bones and blubber.

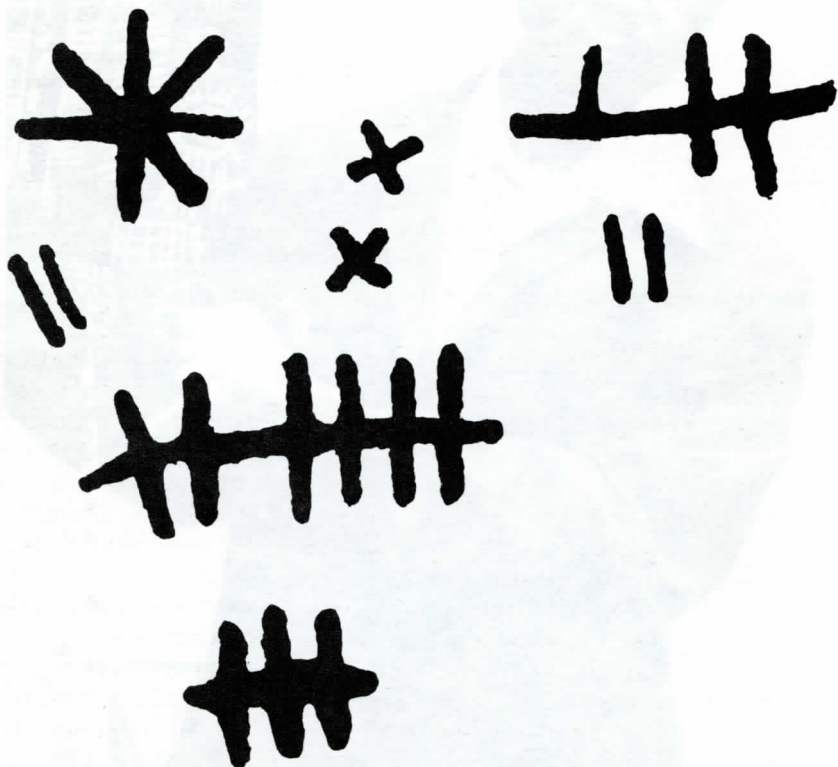
There can be little doubt Pink Men and their Sabaeen allies built the great stone structures of Zimbabwe. The Temple was like a temple at Marib, the Sabaeen capitol, and it is near the Sabi (Saba's) river. Ruth the Moabite is believed to have been a priestess in one such temple. Ruth was made famous by the Bible in her speech to Naomi. . . "thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." (Ruth 1:16). The Fortress is across a level plateau from the Temple. It is similar to the Masada and the mesa top of Los Lunas mountain in New Mexico.

The Ma-Iti Empire acquired great riches. They imported silks and ceramics from China. They brought trees and plants from



Lengeta Dikamu, Lesotho, Republic of South Africa, holding a Zulu Sacred Slate of Truth. The slate contains much of the Ogam alphabet.

"Under constant attack, we have quit this place to occupy a safe stronghold."



The above inscription is carved on a rock at Driekops Eiland on the Riet River, Republic of South Africa. It is written in vowelless Ogam script in the Canaanite (preArabic) language, used in Libya and the Sabaean Kingdom of Arabia 3000 years ago.

Deciphered by Prof. Barry Fell, Harvard.

Modern Bantu Hieroglyphs



overseas. Several species of foreign plants are still growing near various ancient ruins in southern Africa. Foreign imports were bought with gold, diamonds and slaves. Most of the diamond trade was with India where there were skilled stone cutters and polishers. The chief port was Old Sofala on the coast of Mozambique near the mouth of the Sabi river. Gold was smelted in caves of the Fortress at Zimbabwe. It was poured into soapstone molds, shaped like an animal's hide.

The original Pink Men were skilled in metal and woodworking. They and their children taught slaves many arts, such as making beautiful ornaments of gold and excellent bronze and iron weapons. The following generations learned the arts, but did no work. They degenerated into a life of idleness and debauchery. There was almost no overseas trade, the Ma-Iti had everything needed or desired. Great communities of slaves grew up around the walled cities. The gates were locked at night, when only servants were allowed inside.

Then came the slave revolt, probably encouraged by a nation far away, anxious for the riches controlled by the Pink Men. The revolt was well planned, and executed with savage fury. In the predawn darkness, servants inside opened the gates of all principal cities. Slave communities outnumbered their masters more than two to one. No battles were fought, a few groups were

able to barricade themselves in buildings. The furious mob dismantled the buildings piece by piece and stone by stone. No prisoners were taken, not a Pink Man remained alive in the empire by midmorning. Then, the total destruction of the cities began, even stones from city walls were carried away.

The Fortress and Temple at Zimbabwe were taken in the same manner. It was plain, wanton destruction, as described by Rhodesian archeologists. Golden jewelry was trampled into the mud, art objects were deliberately broken. Tables, holding Chinese ceramics, were smashed and left lying where they fell. It seems that the mob destroyed everything in sight, then moved on. No looting occurred; that came later, when tourists and fortune hunters discovered the ruins.

If Zimbabwe was first used by Sea People and their Sabaeen allies, and if the slave revolt included Zimbabwe, the Fortress certainly was used later by other people for smelting gold. Archeologists found caverns in the Fortress, containing smelting furnaces and soapstone molds for ingots. One mold still had clinging particles of gold from the last pouring. Chinese or Cambodians, Egyptians, Arabs, King Solomon's Hebrews with Phoenician sailors, and possibly another wave of Celts mined for gold, copper and diamonds, before Europeans "discovered" the land during the Dark Ages. The capitol of Ma-Iti was on Lake Makarikari less than 100 miles from Plumtree, Rhodesia. The lake is gone, nothing remains but a large salt pan. The city is gone, only stone foundations remain, covered with soil and overgrowth. Nothing remains of the Pink Men, except scattered Ogam script, carved in the Canaanite language, and a few artifacts. Old swords, pieces of armor, battle axes and small trinkets or magic charms made of solid gold are in the possession of tribal historians and witchdoctors. The relics are brought from their hiding places on occasion and shown to the tribes. So far as is known, they have never been seen by outsiders.

More than 30 generations after the Pink Men were in Africa, their relatives founded a state in Asia Minor, called Galatia. Paul the Apostle (Saul of Tarsus) established a Christian church in Galatia. Less than 500 years later, the religion of St. Paul had spread like wildfire to far-away Ireland. Distance was no obstacle to descendants of blue-eyed, pink-skinned Celts.

Pagan Norsemen sailed distant, unknown seas in search of plunder. Irish monks sailed the same uncharted seas to carry Christianity to the heathen. Irishmen were handicapped by the

lack of good shipbuilding timber. They made do with what they had, and were on the American coasts by about 500 A.D. Only recently has it become known that Irish monks penetrated the mountains of West Virginia, and taught both Christianity and astronomy to American Indians.

Citizens of West Virginia have known the locations of "Indian carvings" for many years. They were not interested. Most American people have been brain-washed by the academic fraternity for more than 100 years. They believe native Indians had no written language, and the oceans had never been crossed before Columbus. Now we are beginning to emerge from the Dark Ages of pre-Columbian history.

Archeologist Robert Pyle is one of a new breed. Other archeologists have investigated the Wyoming County petroglyphs and reported that they were "different." There the matter ended. The carvings are ten feet long at the back of a rock ledge under a cliff overhang. When Robert Pyle learned of the carvings, he visited the site, and was well informed enough to believe they were script.

Arnout Hyde, Jr., editor of *Wonderful West Virginia* magazine, suggested that Pyle contact Ida Jane Gallagher, a native West Virginian, living in Connecticut. Mrs. Gallagher is a historical researcher and writer. She recognized the script as the same type she had photographed in New England and Colorado. Gallagher, Hyde and Pyle formed a team with several others to copy and photograph petroglyphs in both Wyoming and Boone counties.

Gallagher and Hyde sent copies of their work to Barry Fell, Emeritus Professor, Harvard University, and the world's leading decipherer of forgotten scripts. Dr. Fell identified a portion as being Celtic Ogam used in Ireland during the time of St. Brendan. He and many other Irish monks were sailing to the Americas for a variety of reasons.

Fell deciphered the Ogam portion which states that Christmas Day is the birthday of the Savior, Lord Christ. At sunrise on Christmas, light will fall on the script.

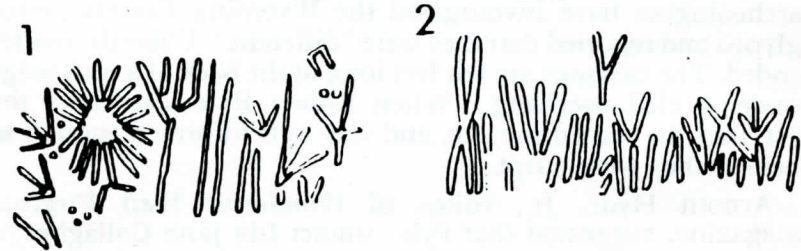
It seems that monks used both Celtic Ogam and Old Norse Tifinag. A nearby script in Tifinag states that it regulates the calendar by marking the sun's course. The sun reverses its course northward at the winter solstice, the shortest day of the year, and now falls on December 22nd. Fell suggested that the West Virginians watch the sunrise at the petroglyph site on December

22nd. Ida Jane Gallagher and several members of the team met at the site before sunrise on December 22, 1982. At 9:05 A.M. the sun rose above a mountain ridge and peeped through a notch in the shelter. The first rays fell on the sun symbol, then rapidly covered the entire panel!

The inscription in Boone County is called the Horse Creek Petroglyph. The message is carved in a low rock shelter near a creek. When the creek floods, it deposits silt on the carving.

Dr. Fell read the Ogam script. A part reads: "A happy season is Christmas — a virgin was with child — She gave birth to a son in a cave — His foster-father gave him the name Jesus, the Christ."

Wyoming County Petroglyph



1. At the time of sunrise a ray grazes the notch on the left side on Christmas Day.
2. A Feast-day of the Church, the first season of the (Christian) year.

Boone County Petroglyph



A virgin was with child, God ordained her to conceive and be fruitful. Ah, Behold a miracle.

See March, 1983 issue of *Wonderful West Virginia* magazine for the complete story.

20

Barbarians of the North

The undisturbed tomb of a Celtic ruler was opened near Hochdorf, West Germany, in the late 1970's. Hochdorf village is twelve miles from Stuttgart.

Heavy oak beams had been placed over the inner chamber. Then, 50 tons of huge stones covered the beams. Soil covered the stones, making the original mound about 50 feet high. The oak beams had decayed, and the overburden collapsed, filling the chamber. Stone and soil required several weeks to clear away.

When the prince died, about 550 B.C., he was six feet tall and 40 years old. The skeleton lay on a nine-foot-long sheet of bronze, supported by small female figures cast in bronze. The figurines were mounted on spiked, cast bronze wheels with tires of iron.

Gold jewelry was scattered over the remains, and the decayed clothing was embroidered with Chinese silk. The prince wore a gold-covered belt to which a gold-handled dagger was attached. He wore a gold armband and his shoes were trimmed with strips of gold. A gold ring around his neck designated his status as a Celtic ruler.

A 100-gallon, Greek-made bronze caldron, with cast bronze lions decorating the rim, was near the bier. Inside the caldron

was a gold drinking bowl, and inside the bowl was a brown powdery material which once was mead.

Also, in the tomb was a four-wheeled, iron-plated wagon, a sort of Celtic tea cart, that had been used to convey bronze dishes, knives and other tableware.

A description of the archeological dig and findings with many pictures can be seen in the *National Geographic Magazine*, March 1980. At present, the artifacts are in West Germany. They are being restored as nearly as possible to their original condition.

Celtic Greeks were influenced by city-building civilizations of the Near East. Their kinsmen in western and northern Europe were not interested. But it is obvious that Greeks had no more ability than the ancestors of Germans, Norse, Bretons and Irish. Barbarous European Celts would remain so, until after they had destroyed the Roman Empire.

Northern Europe could and did carry on limited trade with China, 500 years before Christ. Rhodesian archeologists found potshards of Chinese ceramics and bits of silk in digs at the ruins of Zimbabwe. Europe received Chinese exports by both land and sea. Chinese products reached southeast Africa only through the port of old Sofala in Mozambique. The media of exchange were slaves, gold and diamonds.

About 400 B.C., wild hordes of Celts (called Galli by the Romans) crossed the Alps from the headwaters of the Danube and took over the choice land in northern Italy. Diodorus, the Greek historian from Sicily, recorded, "They look like wood-demons, their hair thick and shaggy like a horse's mane."

The Celts (Galli) wore "brightly colored shirts—with trousers called *bracae* and cloaks fastened at the shoulder with a brooch. Some wore bronze helmets with . . . horns, which made them look even taller than they already are . . . others covered themselves with breast-armor made with chains. But most . . . go naked into battle."

After a challenge to single combat, the Galli began singing with "deep and harsh voices." Then "discordant horns were sounded," swords were beaten against shields and the first warrior broke from the mob to attack. Romans dreaded the sound of Celtic preparations for battle and called it "furor."

The Etruscans were the first in Italy to feel the full force of Celtic fury. Polybius, an Arcadian Greek, wrote, "without warning and on a very thin pretext, they launched a large force

against the Etruscans, drove them from the lands around the Po and settled the plains themselves." He lists eight tribes of Galli (Gauls) participating in the invasion.

Etruria was colonized by Trojans from Asia Minor about 900 B.C. They developed into the most advanced people in Italy. Great power and ability were required to drive the Etruscans into the influence of Rome, which had not yet become powerful. But Polybius states of the Gauls, "Their villages were unfortified, their houses without furnishing. As they slept on straw, usually ate meat and did nothing other than fight and farm, their existence was very simple."

Historians of that period could not know there was a lot more than powerful bones and muscles under the pink skin and blond hair, sleeping on the straw.

The Etruscans appealed to Rome for aid, although they were not allies. The Senate of Rome sent a delegation and a Celtic negotiator was killed. The Gauls were furious and advanced on Rome, under the command of Brennus.

The blond giants "filled the whole region with their wild singing and horrible and diverse yelling." They covered vast areas with their horses, men and carts. Seen for the first time, Celtic weapons terrified their enemies. Lance blades were sometimes 18 inches long and six inches across. Their swords were short and two-edged for infighting, the forerunner of the Claymore of old Scotland. Two men rode in their war carts and on horseback. One man threw javelins before dismounting, the other secured the animal for future use before joining the battle.

Roman commanders chose a spot to meet the Gauls eleven miles from Rome where a small stream flowed into the Tiber. Brennus ignored the main body of Romans. He suddenly attacked their reserves and drove them back into legions stationed along the river bank. The result was utter confusion and destruction of the main army. Troops on the outer flanks fled to Rome "and took refuge in the Capitol without closing the gates" of the city. The Roman population deserted the city and found refuge on Capitol Hill or in a nearby Etruscan town.

The Gauls were in no hurry to follow up their victory. They stripped the battlefield of all valuables and cut off the heads of their former foes. Only then did they continue leisurely towards Rome.

Three days after the battle, the Celts cautiously entered the open gates of Rome. They did not believe their eyes, and

suspected a trap or magic. But they found a group of Rome's senior patricians, sitting in silence awaiting death. The barbarians accommodated the patricians, who had been too old and too proud to run. That broke the spell, Rome was plundered and most of it set on fire.

Storming the Capitol was something else. The hill was steep. When warriors in the front ranks fell, they landed on others, struggling to climb upward. The attack was soon abandoned. They tried a sneak attack at night with no better results. The Celts did not bury their dead; diseases spread through both camps. The Celts prepared for a siege, as best they could. When their food was exhausted, they were as hungry as the Romans on temple hill.

After seven months, Brennus informed the Romans that he would leave Rome for 1000 pounds of gold. That was more than Rome possessed, but he took what they had and departed.

Rome learned from the Celts and the Celts learned from Rome. The Etruscans and many smaller tribes became Roman or were destroyed. Rome ruled all Italy before 200 B.C., but they knew that there was an ever-present danger of annihilation in the blond barbarians of the north. Rome became the ruler of the Mediterranean world only after blue-eyed mercenaries from Britain, the Rhineland and elsewhere took service in many of her famous legions.

The Praetorian Guard was the only body of troops allowed in Rome. Their duty was to protect the person of, and enforce the authority of, the emperors. In 193 A.D., after the assassination of Emperor Pertinax, the Guard sold the throne to Didius Julianus. The next emperor, Septimius Severus, formed his guard from units of the best frontier legions. They spoke P-Celtic, Q-Celtic and various dialects of guttural Norse-Germanic. They were usually trustworthy in battle. They could not be trusted in peacetime, as they often did exactly as they pleased.

A Roman legion, containing many Franks, was stationed at an outpost on the Rhine. The legion was ordered overland to the Black Sea. The warriors were unhappy there, so they built ships and sailed away. They left a trail of plunder, destruction and death along the entire sea route back to the Rhineland.

Celtic Greece absorbed people and culture from more advanced races: Minoan Crete, Phoenicia, Egypt, Troy, the Hittites and Babylon. She was in the classic age of literature,

philosophy and architecture when her distant relatives on the Rhine and Danube were sleeping under trees and seldom bothering to build or write. Alexander of Macedon was more Gaul than Greek. A Greek education fired him with intellectual "furor," but he was closer to the Gallic barbarians of the Danube.

It should be understood that tribes of people, possibly even Neanderthals, existed in western Europe when the first vast hordes of Celts arrived. The Picts of Britain are described as small, dark, fierce warriors. Norse legends tell of dark people in Scandinavia—one was a king. (Pygmies once lived in Tennessee, U.S.A., also in South Africa.)

Celts lived in peace with neighboring people, so long as there was no cause to quarrel. All men took wives wherever they happened to be found. Early languages were simple, and contained few words. It is not strange that early Celtic soon evolved into Greek, Magyar, Gaelic, old German, old French, old Norse and several other languages.

About 280 B.C., the Celtic population near the lower Danube exploded, as it did every two or three generations. Gauls moved southward into Macedonia. They probably had 25,000 warriors when they plundered Delphi, the center of the Hellenic world. They were later defeated in a snowstorm and their leader, a second Brennus, was killed. About 278 B.C., the Gauls were defeated in a night battle on the Gallipoli peninsula. The surviving Gauls crossed the Dardanelles to Troy.

A Bithynian prince, called Nicomedes, suggested to the Gallic princes that they fight for him, in a power struggle going on in Asia Minor. The Gauls were delighted. They murdered, burned and plundered back and forth across Anatolia while drinking all the wine in the country. All good things come to an end. The wine-happy Gallic warriors did not see pink elephants. They met an army with 16 real, trained Indian war-elephants and fled at the beginning of the battle.

Gauls settled in the region around the site of modern Ankara, Turkey. The community became known as Galatia. Some 300 years later the Apostle Paul (Saul of Tarsus) preached to the Galatians and founded a Christian church. Paul wrote *The Epistle to the Galatians* while a prisoner in Rome, shortly before his execution in 68 A.D.

Another population explosion occurred among the northern Celts before 100 B.C. Britain, Gaul, the Germanic countries and

the Danube valley were already settled by Celts or Scythians. The Scythians probably were a Celtic people, or at least an Aryan people from the Russian steppes. Historians of that time could not locate their origin, except to say they came from the northeast.

Wave after wave of Caucasians had moved up the Danube for ages. The Hallstatt people, the La Tene people and other unknown waves had covered over or driven out Mediterranean peoples, such as once occupied Glozel in France. Northwestern Europe was practically all Keltic, there was no place for more.

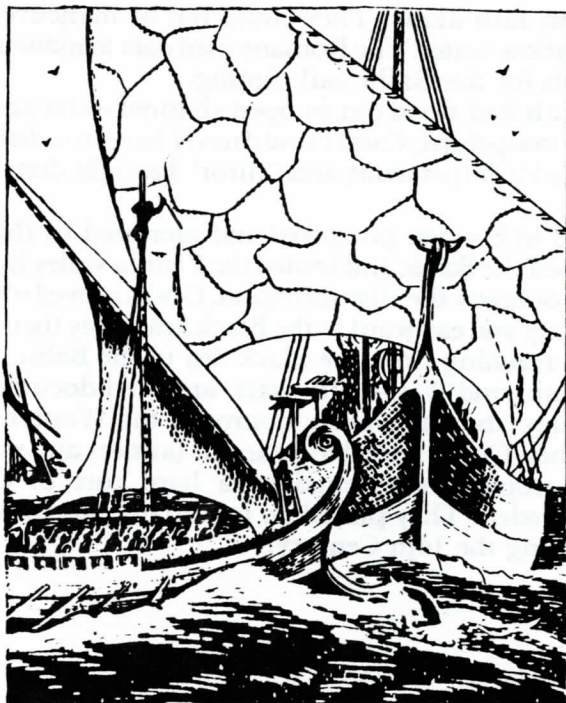
Teutons and Cimbri began moving southward from Jutland into central Europe, Gaul and northern Spain. A horde of Germani and several other tribes crossed the Rhine and spread out over Gaul. Strabo reported that the Germani east of the Rhine were "even taller, more savage and blond" than the Gauls. Charlemagne, King of the Franks, was six-foot-four, 900 years after Strabo. Apparently, the Franks were pure Celtic with very little mixture of other races.

Wandering tribes of barbarians had often endangered Rome. With some 800 tribes of Celts, too numerous to list, pressing on her borders, Rome had to take drastic action. The Senate gave Julius Caesar authority to bring Gaul under Roman rule.

Caesar's Gallic wars are well documented in his reports to the Senate. After ten years and the deaths of at least a million Gallic warriors, the job was done. Rome could then proceed to bring the entire Mediterranean world under Roman rule. But with all her power and legions of Germanic British mercenaries, Rome never dared send legions into the forests of Germany.

Prior to Caesar's invasion of Britain, Bretons lived in the south and Goths in the north. The Picts, probably related to the Basques of Spain, lived in a mountainous area called Pictland. Apparently, Scots from Ireland replaced the Goths, who moved into south Sweden. Gothland was in Skaane (modern Scone). The Picts vanished, and the entire northern part of the island became known as Scotland. Romans were never welcomed by any of the inhabitants.

The Veneti on the coast of Brittany had a powerful navy. When Caesar built ships to invade Britain, the Venetans assembled seagoing vessels from both sides of the channel. The Gallic ships were much larger than those of Rome. Big ship timbers were made fast by iron nails as large as a man's thumb. The anchors were held by chains, not ropes. But Venetan ships



A Gallic Seagoing Vessel in the Days of Caesar

In 47 B.C., the Venetans of western Brittany were the best seamen in Gaul, according to Julius Caesar. They assembled a fleet to oppose the Romans, but the ships were too large for oars. A Gallic vessel is shown above, bearing down on an oared Roman warship. If they did not sink the Roman on the first attack, there was no tomorrow.

All descendants of Celts, whether they are called Venetans, Bretons, Norsk, Germani, Jutes or whatever, were Sea People whenever they were near water enough to float a ship.

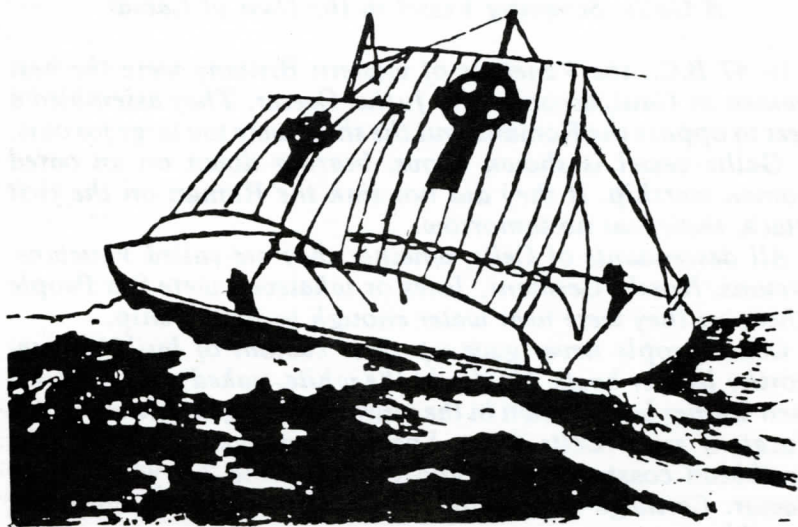
Celtic people never gave up their custom of building sea-worthy leather boats. No doubt the white, naked warriors with their leather boat, shown in the mural paintings at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, were Celts from Spain. Carthage traded on the Caribbean coasts for gold and timber, some 200 years before Caesar. Carthage also employed Celtic mercenaries whenever possible.

depended on sails alone. They could not be maneuvered near shore in shallow water. The Romans used oars to maneuver, and cutting tools for the Gallic sail rigging.

If the Gauls had stood out in open channel water and waited for Roman troopships, Caesar could never have invaded Britain. As it was, Celtic impetuosity and "furor" brought disaster to the Gauls.

Gothland in Sweden prospered and increased by thousands. Goths crossed the Baltic and settled the Vistula valley in Poland. When they outgrew the Vistula region, Goths moved southward into Germany and eastward to the Black Sea. They then founded an empire, reaching from the Black Sea to the Baltic.

Ostro-Goth and Visi-Goth wars are well-documented in history. They and their allies destroyed the Western Roman Empire. Then Goths settled as peaceful farmers and merchants all over Europe. There remained a hard core of Goths in southern Sweden. They played an important part in American history, during the 14th Century.



21

The Irish Incas

Little Ireland was not involved in the great power struggle on the continent, between the Gallic tribes and the expanding Roman Empire. Rome wanted the iron and tin of Britain or Caesar's legions would not have come that near. Neanderthals probably were on the island about the time of the great Irish elk, the cave bear and saber-toothed tigers. Then Celtic tribes moved in, overlaying each other. At the beginning of the Christian era, Irish Celts lived as farmers and fishermen, fighting only among themselves.

Christianity came early to Ireland. It was not the Christianity of Rome, it was the religion taught by the Apostle Paul to the Galatians in far-away Anatolia. No one knows how it arrived in Ireland, but it did. The records of some monastery may still contain that information, as the Book of Ballymote holds long-forgotten alphabets.

No doubt Galatian monks, fired by the zeal of St. Paul, undertook to carry the Gospel to all their people. The sea route, used by the Frankish mercenaries, would have been most favorable and could have reached Ireland without contacting continental Gauls. The Danube-Rhine route was well known, but the river tribes did not adopt Christianity until long after the

Irish. Not until after the 10th Century did Celi Dei or Culdee monks conform to the teaching of the Church at Rome.

Previously, considerable details have been given on voyages of Irish monks. They often did not know where they were in the Atlantic. After fraternizing with Coptic Christians in north Africa, the Irish not only learned of winds and currents from Africa westward, they learned something of the western lands. Coptic monks had records of voyages across the Atlantic, and at least one record of a safe return.

Coptic priests knew that ships of Carthage had sailed to the Caribbean for gold and timber. Even earlier, black traders from Cape Verde had sailed to the Brazilian coast and islands of the Caribbean. Their likeness has been found in both sculptures and drawings in Mexico and elsewhere. A mural in the Temple of Warriors at Chichen Itza shows African blacks assisting at a Mayan execution of white prisoners. See *American Indians in the Pacific* by Thor Heyerdahl. Two carved stone Celtic heads were found in Mexico; they are not dressed as Vikings.

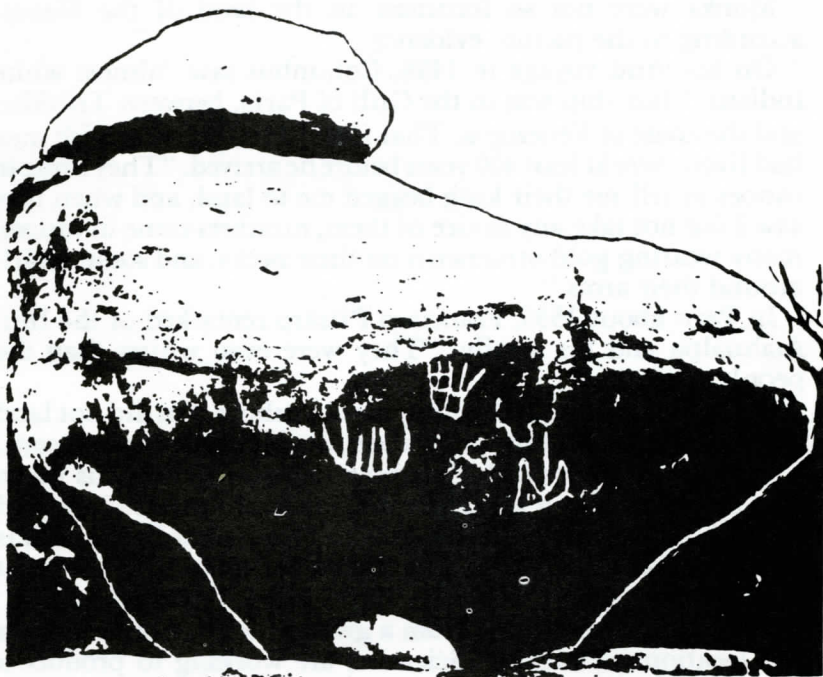
In Morocco, Irish monks learned that Vandals "trouser people" (Teutons) had invaded Morocco from Andalusia in 429 A.D. A large group of native Christians fled across the Atlantic to the "North-Land" (North America). They not only reached the "wilderness" but a Coptic monk returned to Morocco, after the Vandals had looted, burned and moved on. He carved the story of his voyage in Libyan Arabic on a stone at Figuig Oasis, east Morocco. The full text can be seen and read in Barry Fell's book *Saga America*, pages 170 through 172.

It is necessary for scholars, born and educated in other lands, to translate such inscriptions as described above. American and British so-called scholars have seldom been competent to do the job. They seem to think that ancient culture began with classic Greece and ended with the fall of Rome.

Being already the best-educated people in Europe, the monks probably added the Figuig inscription to their store of knowledge by reading it themselves, before departing for home. In an isolated Irish monastery, they had much to tell their brethren, while planning an exploratory voyage to a new land beyond the sunset.

Irish monasteries had often been raided and robbed of their gold by Vikings and local Irish kings. Monks desperately wanted gold for the glory of God, not for its trade value. Voyages were made to Mexico, Columbia and Venezuela in the utmost secrecy.

Monks crossed the north Atlantic and returned from Albania and the valley of the St. Lawrence, extolling the wonders of the Land God Promised the Saints. They did not dare to breathe a word about the land of gold beyond the sunset.



PEDRA DO ICO

Pocinhos, Paraiba, Brazil

The Carved Stone of Ico shows three types of ancient seagoing vessel. There is, apparently, a wooden ship, a dugout canoe and an Egyptian-type reed boat. The dolmen is about 20 miles from Campo Grande, Brazil, between Natal and Recife on the land of Sr. Edmilson R. do O. The coast, at that point, is 1500 miles from Africa with a constant African breeze.

The dolmen is mounted on bedrock which protrudes about two feet from the ground. It is roughly 13x8x6½ feet in size and the capstone alone would weigh three tons.

Various people, including African blacks, crossed from the Cape Verde region in prehistory to the Caribbean and coasts of northern Brazil.

After several voyages, the monks no doubt founded colonies along the coasts of Venezuela and Columbia similar to their colonies in Canada and Norumbega. The natives, never having been mistreated by white men, were friendly and anxious to trade gold and pearls for Irish goods.

Monks were not so fortunate in the land of the Mayas, according to the picture evidence.

On his third voyage in 1498, Columbus saw "almost white Indians." His ship was in the Gulf of Paria, between Trinidad and the coast of Venezuela. That is not strange, since Irish men had lived there at least 400 years before he arrived. "They came in canoes to tell me their king begged me to land, and when they saw I did not take any notice of them, numbers came in canoes, many wearing gold ornaments on their necks, and some, pearls around their arms."

In Peru about 1535, Francisco Pizzaro remarked of the Inca Atahualpa and his family, "They were even whiter than the people of Spain."

Columbus sent small landing parties ashore, but did not land himself. Natives gave the sailors beer, made from American corn, a sure sign of their north European ancestry. Columbus wrote that the drink was a kind of wine, made of "maize . . . a seed which builds up an ear like a cob . . . I took some back and it is now abundant in Castille." In November 1500 A.D., the most important weed ever to grow wild in Mexico reached Spain.

(American corn evolved from a grass which can be found at a few locations in Mexico. Scientists are working to produce a hybrid corn, using the Mexican grass, and expect the hybrid to be better than the present modern varieties.)

Irish monks probably reached the Peruvian Andes from the coast of Columbia about 1100 A.D. Andean people had already lived there more than 2000 years. There are ruins of worked stone structures in the Andes more than 3000 years old.

The Andean people had a mixed ancestry of Egyptian, Mediterranean, Mesopotamian, probably Cambodian and natives of southern India. Their metal-smelting furnaces were of the beehive type, used in ancient India and Egypt. The people had myths and legends of great construction works by their forefathers, but no knowledge of where or when. However, their inherent ability mixed with Celtic ingenuity and know-how worked wonders.

Natives were certain that the first Inca was tall, white and had



Two pre-Columbian Celtic heads have been excavated in Mexico. They were not Vikings.

red hair. His name was Monco Capac which is too close to Monko Catholic to be an accident. Monko had three brothers and four sisters (wives). The Incas were discovered when they emerged from a cave where they had sheltered a few miles from Cuzco.

Monko Catholic informed the Andean people that he was God's representative on earth (the usual line taken by the Church) and that he had come to help them. Monko was sincere and honest, he wished to save their immortal souls, and pick up a bit of gold to glorify God in Ireland.

Monko knew from Caribbean natives that gold and silver was plentiful in the high mountains. It had no more value than base metal, but was used extensively for ornaments. He decided to keep it that way. Coastal natives had plenty of food, Monko saw that the mountain people were hungry and undernourished.

Monko and his brethren went to work, teaching the people to live as the monks themselves lived in their monasteries. All property was held in common, everything belonged to the small city-state which the Incas founded. Work was the medium of exchange.

For certain hours of work a citizen received food for his family and a suitable place in which to live. He was given ample leisure time, but hunting and killing were forbidden. Gold and silver, being the most abundant metals, were used for ornamental and household ware. Work in slaughterhouses and other distasteful tasks were handled by criminals and prisoners of war. Prisoners wore badges or labels to indicate their status. There was no confinement at leisure, everyone did their share of work, except young and old.

The first Incas doubled the potato crop by irrigating and fertilizing with fish. Roads were constructed for quick transportation. The people knew many of the methods, they had lacked the organization before the Incas. No doubt they were well aware of the aerodynamics of air gliding, about which the Incas knew nothing. The natives knew more about mining, smelting and road-building than the Incas. There were no roads in Ireland. The quipu method of keeping records and sending messages probably came from people older than the Egyptians.

However, the Irish were industrious farmers. They knew dozens of ways to produce and preserve food that were unknown to the natives. With potatoes and meat piled high on gold and silver platters, natives were delighted to take instructions from



Tenth Century drawing of Irish monks and wooden boat. Monks could and did build good wooden boats. Leather was more abundant, cheaper, easier to repair and better for fishing than wood.

the Incas. Most adjoining tribes were willing to join the Inca community. Later, when the Inca Empire became powerful, they forced nearby tribes to join. There was no limit to expansion but the size of the continent; then came Pizzaro.

Francisco Pizzaro was born in Spain about 1470. He was with Balboa when they first saw the Pacific Ocean. Pizzaro learned of the Inca Empire and explored the west coast of South America with two small expeditions in 1524 and 1526. He was granted authority to conquer and rule Peru by King Chalres V in 1529.

Pizzaro invaded Peru in 1532 with 180 men. He was greeted with kindness by the natives, who called him "Viracocha." Apparently, a Viracocha is a white man, a foreigner and thought to be a realtive of the Incas. Pizzaro tricked the entire group of Incas and high-ranking government officials with their families, totaling about 2000, into a carefully prepared ambush. He slaughtered them all, saving only the Inca Atahualpa. Later, Pizzaro promised Atahualpa his freedom if he would fill a room with gold as high as he could reach. When the room was filled, Pizzaro had Atahualpa garroted and his body burned at the stake. Thus ended the Inca Empire. Without organization, the people were helpless, scattered tribes in worse condition than before Monko Catholic.

Sir Thomas More was a prominent English lawyer and statesman during the first half of the 16th Century. He became Speaker of the House of Commons and a friend of King Henry VIII. In 1529, Sir Thomas was made lord chancellor of England.

In 1516, Sir Thomas published a book on the continent, called *Utopia*. *Utopia* was never published in England. Part of the book obviously was a satire on the government and society of England. It describes a land where only the poor work, but own nothing, while the rich are very rich and own everything. The book also described the far-away island of Utopia where everyone works and has plenty.

Utopia has good roads and the graneries are filled with food. There are reed boats on an inland lake. People are given food and housing according to their needs. Gold is mined in abundance and used for many purposes other than money, as it has little value. The land is owned by all people in common. No money is needed or used.

In short, Sir Thomas described and contrasted England and the Inca Empire almost letter-perfect. He stated that a sailor named Hythloday in the Netherlands had informed him of

wonderous *Utopia*. He went to considerable length to state that the book contained facts, not fiction. Actually, the only fiction was his source of information.

Sir Thomas had friends in Ireland who obviously knew the facts. So, he located his source of information in the opposite direction. From various positions in government, More knew many Spanish spies, but they could have told him nothing. *Utopia* was published 16 years before Pizzaro landed on the coast of Peru with 180 Spaniards.



Sir Thomas More

Daniel Boone "blazed a trail" by marking trees through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. In 1775, that was "The Wilderness Road," 168 years after Jamestown, Virginia, was founded. In the eastern colonies, there were only tracks made by the wheels of horse-drawn vehicles. Wagon-wheel roads went around hills, boulders and tree stumps. They crossed no swift streams or any water that was more than three feet deep. The 13 original colonies had won their independence before there were any roads in the United States.

No people on earth could have begun an organization like Irish monks maintained in their monasteries, except Irish monks themselves. However, the native peoples contributed more of their ancient skills and know-how than the monks. After the first generation, the Incas were not monks, unless more Incas arrived from Ireland, which is a distinct possibility. But, it seems that the Empire dropped Christianity and returned to sun-worship. In any event, it all *did not* happen in 200 or even 400 years.

Historians and scholars of various disciplines will have to research and rethink their estimates of time required to build and establish the Inca Empire.

How many men can work in the space around 25 stone steps on a mountain side? What amount of time is required for a limited number of men to carve 25 stone steps with primitive chisels and hammers? How many men can work in a small tunnel? How much time will the men need to tunnel through the rock of an entire mountain? How much, if any, of the ancient stone structures were repaired, not built? How much, if any, of the thousands of miles of roadways were merely repaired by the Inca Empire?

When were the astronomical calendar lines drawn on high plateaus of the Andes? Obviously, the people were astronomers and skilled surveyors. Why did they draw figures of living creatures such as bees and monkeys? Were they signs of a zodiac which predates the known zodiac of the ancient world? Were these highly-intelligent people proto-Indians?

Scientists uncovered the remains of red-haired people on the rainless coasts of Peru. Were they the first dynasty of Incas? Or were they the remains of Norse whalers from the Gulf of California, exploring for plunder?

No; in fact, much of the great stone works were built thousands of years before Incas arrived. Andean people built stone works on South Sea islands, long before the Maori and other Mediterranean people came.

There was occasional two-way traffic. How else did the Hopi know to always row "to the east and a little north?" Pink Men may also have come over the Pole, to add their Babylonian astronomy to the brand that was already there.

Cotton trees grow 20 feet tall in the Brazilian jungles, on the eastern side of the Andes. They produce staple fibers up to seven inches long. The trees grow and bear seeds with long fibers for

many years in the tropics. In the temperate zones, annual cotton stalks average three feet high, and die at the first frost. Their staple fiber lengths average about one inch. Did the bushes become trees because there was no winter or was it the other way around?

Man used the rich yellow meal in cotton seed for food, long before he learned to spin and weave the fibers into cloth. The seed cannot be eaten by birds or other animals, because of the attached fibres. Cotton seed will not germinate after being wet, especially with salt water, or exposed to freezing temperatures. Man is the only creature that can transport cotton seed, eat the meal, and/or keep the seeds warm and dry from one season to another. There are endless varieties of cotton scattered around the globe; all but the original cotton was carried to its present location by man.

Ancient Egyptians used totora reed boats on the Nile. The same reeds grow yet in the Tigris-Euphrates river system, and the same type of boats are built. The totora reed grows only in fresh water. Sprouts come from the roots under water. They must be removed and reset by man, when grown in a new location. Did Egypt and Mesopotamia borrow totora plants from the Andes or did Egyptian and Babylonian natives reset their precious boat-building material in Lake Titicaca?

Today, natives of the high Peruvian mountains have over-large barrel chests, so their lungs can take in more of the rarefied atmosphere. Their faces are ruddy, almost blood red, they truly are red American Indians. Many have a facial resemblance to Cambodians, but they are thicker, bigger and with larger bones. Seedless California navel oranges grow in their valleys, many are as large as grapefruit. Was the navel orange peculiar to California or was it imported from Peru?

Red-faced men will shake their heads, when asked about a stone-built way-station or lookout post beside the highway above Lima. All they know is that such structures were built long before their people came. Their ancestors once lived in the coastal region, before they fled to the mountains and escaped the Flood. They know how high the water rose. They were the first people God created, they did not come from across the ocean. In fact, their people became so numerous they crossed the Pacific and populated Asia.

Notes on Francisco Pizzaro

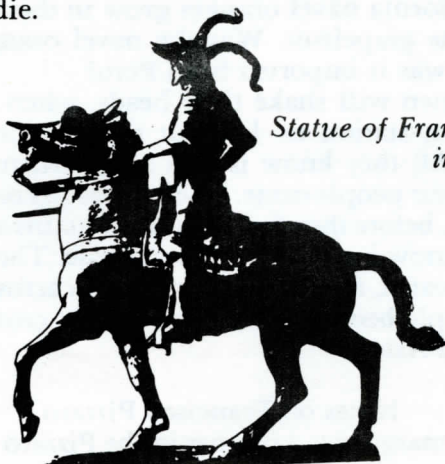
Diego de Almagro was a partner in the Pizzaro expedition; he

brought reinforcements from Panama in 1533. The freebooters spread in small groups through the entire length of the former Inca Empire to loot, rape, burn and kill. Some units traveled as far south as Mendoza, Argentina, crossed the mountains south of Mt. Aconcagua (at 23,081 feet, the highest peak in the Americas) to Santiago, Chile. Caupolican, a powerful chief, made a futile attempt to resist; he was tortured and killed. Caupolican is now regarded as a minor hero in Chile.

Pizzaro built Lima as his capitol on the Rimac River. Lima is a mispronunciation of Spanish first attempts to say Rimac. The river only has water when snow melts in midsummer on the high mountains above the city. Homeless children sleep at night under bridges over the dry riverbed, until summer comes again. Few visitors ever know there are rivers through both Lima and Santiago, Chile.

Almargo and Pizzaro quarreled over spoils. Almargo's forces were defeated and he was executed. A group of Almargo's followers then assassinated Pizzaro in 1541. His remains are in the musty old cathedral across from the Plaza de Armas, about one block from the Presidential Palace in Lima.

There is still plenty of gold in Peru. It is owned by the government and great mining companies that own the mines. The poor receive very little for their labor. From the corner of streets Huatica and 25th de Julio are two blocks of houses of prostitution. Girls sit at windows on the streets, inviting passersby to enter. There are no pigeons on the streets of Lima, only buzzards perched on rooftops, silently waiting for something to die.



*Statue of Francisco Pizzaro
in Lima, Peru*

22

The First True Democracy on Earth

Eric the Red did not have good land on Iceland. He moved, leaving some of his possessions. Later, when the householder refused to give up Eric's property, Eric killed him. Three years' exile was the penalty for manslaughter on Iceland. Eric loaded his family and all his belongings on board his ship and sailed away in 982 A.D. His immediate family consisted of his wife Thiodild, a daughter Freydis by a previous union, and three small sons: Leif, Thorvald and Thorstein. Thorhall the Hunter was a close friend of the Redbeard and a retainer. Tyrker, the German, was considered as a member of the family. There were enough other servants and retainers to man the ship.

Eric had better sailing directions than many others who had gone west before him. An Iclander, Gunnbion, had discovered a group of small islands, which he called Gunnbion's Skerries. He reported that beyond the Skerries was a large island, which he had not explored. Eric sailed directly to the large island and explored the coasts. The west coast was so green and beautiful, he called the land Greenland.

Much of the Arctic lands are slowly rising. More warm water was flowing north through David Strait 1000 years ago than today. The temperature was warmer and the growing season was longer. The west coast of Greenland was verdant and bountiful.

Eric and his people found "men's habitations both east and west in the land, both hide boats and stone smithery—the same kind of folk had been there as inhabit Wineland, and whom the men of Greenland call Scraelings." The foregoing quote is from *The Libellus Islandorum*, (The Iceland Book) by Ari the Wise, before 1148.

Scraelings were any people not considered the equal of Norsemen, whether Eskimo or Irish "papar." Eskimos had not reached Greenland at that time and they did not smelt and work iron when they did arrive. Ari the Wise did not know the evidence was that of Irish monks, but he did know the two people were the same.

All Iceland knew that the "papas" had lived on Iceland before the arrival of men from Norway. The *Flateyrbok* (Flat Island Book) of Iceland records that "They were Christian men, and people think they must have been from the West of the Sea (Ireland) because there were found after them Irish books, bells and croziers." The Redbeard was not surprised to find the monk's abandoned sites. He had carefully searched the coasts for boats before landing, expecting to find an existing colony.

The same summer of 982, while Eric was exploring Greenland, his wife's cousin Ari Marson was taken prisoner by monks, after landing in fog on Irland Mickla. At first, Ari was horribly mistreated—he was baptized; later, he was a highly-respected prisoner.

Eric chose a site north of present-day Julianehaab and built his home, which he called Brattahlid. He spent the remainder of the three-year term in exile exploring, hunting and farming. Then Eric returned to Iceland, to recruit settlers for his colony. He said that a good name helped, but he deceived nobody. Bold though he was, Eric the Red would not have dared to lie. A Viking motto was, "If your friend lies to you, kill him."

By the spring of 986, Eric had recruited 25 shiploads in Iceland, and ten more shiploads came from Norway. There would have been about 1,000 people with all their belongings, tools, weapons, seed for planting, horses, cattle and all other livestock in their possession.

The fleet was scattered by a severe northern storm at sea. Some ships rode out the storm and returned to Iceland. Only 14 ships reached Greenland, "others were cast away." Norsemen were never discouraged by a storm. Ships that returned to Iceland simply refitted and sailed again for Greenland. They had good

land waiting, which they did not have on Iceland. Norse ships and Norse sailors were too capable of weathering a storm to have lost more than two ships. None of the castaways were reported as reaching Ireland. Northern storms usually sank the vessel or carried it to mainland America. That happened to others before Eric's colonists and it happened to many ships after them.

Without opposition, Eric's colony on Greenland was an unqualified success, until the climate changed. There was a different story on mainland America, where an abundance of everything supported an abundance of people to fight over it. Colonies of practically all peoples were planted many times on mainland America. All colonies failed and were absorbed into the local population, except colonies with sufficient manpower and resources to overcome all opposition.

With average Viking seamanship, about 15 ships of Eric the Red's colonists were "cast away" on Albania or Norumbega. Their landings were scattered, but one lone ship would have survived in small groups of Irish "Men of God" (Celi Dei). A single ship might not have done so well with Algonkians or Mohawks. No doubt there were battles before Indians, Norsemen and monks became one people.

Their descendants were the polite and friendly people with fair hair and light skin, found by Verrazzano in 1524. They were the same mixture to whom President Jefferson was referring about 1800. He said, "Dress them in European clothing and they cannot be distinguished from Englishmen." Jefferson was not the only person to note many of these people, he was merely the most prominent.

We know that Norsemen, sailing out of Greenland, explored the eastern half of North America. The sagas clearly state several times that all kinds of livestock were brought to America. An ancient bone of a horse was found about 1947, the discovery was soon hushed up. But the sagas are as reliable as the writing of modern historians.

Some Norse battle axes, found in American, bear symbols once thought to be Arabic. The script is Old Norse, in use before magic runes formed the Futhark. A Viking's sword was dredged up from the Thames at London; it held 28 magic runes. He probably lost the weapon when they hitched their ships to London Bridge and tried to pull it down.

At various times, roving bands of Norse explorers left weapons, tools, artifacts and a few runes, from the Atlantic to the

Rockies and from Oklahoma to Hudson Bay. Impure iron rusts quickly and runes are often poorly formed. Norsemen rarely left clear text-book script in the Viking Age. The Heavener, Oklahoma, runes spell Gnome Dal with two retrograde runes. There is nothing wrong with that; the history of the world was first written in worse script. However, they did leave recognizable caricature carvings of 11th Century religious drawings in the Rocky Mountains. (See *Saga America* by Barry Fell.)

When archeologists find arrow points in a dig, they immediately do a war dance, shouting "Indians! Indians!" They should be informed that Norsemen used stone to make beautiful arrow points and very good axes, when short of metal. Stone, bronze, and iron weapons have been found together in ancient Scandinavian graves. "Folsom men" probably were roving bands of blue-eyed Celts without metal.

Norse sagas were only about important people, doing the unusual. Common seamen, bringing timber from America, were not saga material. But when Leif Ericsson rescued the crew of a lumber ship, that was news. Bjarni Herjulfsson, lost in fog between Iceland and Greenland, sighted land to the west; that was nothing new, hundreds of Norsemen had been lost in fog. But when Bjarni gave Leif sailing directions, resulting in Leif landing on Cape Cod and discovering grapes, that put both Bjarni and Leif in the sagas.

The sagas were told and retold for many generations, before runes were put on paper. This resulted in events occurring in one saga and being reported in another, as some Brendan voyages were made by other monks. All foreigners, believed to be inferior to Vikings, were "Scraelings," spelled several different ways. Scraelings were usually described as Eskimos. Many tribes differed greatly, but they were all alike to the storytellers. A "uniped" or "onefooter," sighted by a coasting Viking, deserved distinction in the sagas. It did not occur to this sailor that it might be a monk.

In 1427, Claudius Cymbricus, a Welsh cartographer, published a map of Greenland. He noted, "In these Northern lands there are diverse nations, including the Unipedes and the Pygmies . . ." He was correct; they were Irish monks and Eskimos.

A native bearded man vanished into the ground on Nova Scotia. He was remembered, because most commonly known Scraelings had no beards. Two boys, caught when the bearded

man vanished, received special attention in the sagas. After learning the language of Greenland, the boys said, over near their land (across the Bay of Fundy in New Brunswick) "a people wore white garments, and yelled loudly, and carried poles before them, to which rags were attached." The boys had witnessed monks celebrating a religious festival.

Greenlanders were aware of Vitramannaland (White Man's Land or Greater Ireland), but were confused as to its location, the reason being that colonies of monks were scattered from the St. Lawrence to lower New England. This region is called Albania on an existing map.

A uniped, sighted running on a distant shore, had been frightened by the red and white striped sail of a Viking ship. The Viking lookout saw him as he magically vanished into the ground. The lookout actually saw an Irish monk, whose long robe covered his feet. Both monk and bearded man entered underground shelters of the type at Mystery Hill, North Salem, New Hampshire.

Norse runes have been erroneously read by modern scholars, archeologists and would-be historians. They have little knowledge of the various Norse dialects and runic alphabets that were in common use before the Latin alphabet came into general use. Their most common and most serious mistake is in thinking that Swedish, Norwegian and Danish words were borrowed from English. They were not, it was the other way around. Most Norse words came into English when King Canute of Denmark ruled England under Danelaw. Many Norse words came into English when Vikings built towns in Ireland and became permanent residents there and in many other parts of the British Isles. Northfolks borrowed some words from German and Latin; they took few, if any, words from English.

The vanished population of Greenland would have been no mystery to pretended scholars had they bothered to read Church records. Gisle Oddson, Bishop of Skalholt, recorded in Latin: "1342. The inhabitants of Greenland fell voluntarily away from the true faith and Christian religion, and, after having given up all good manners and true virtues, turned to the people of America."

Bishop Oddson was referring to the Western Settlement (Austmannadal) where the last to leave abandoned much of their livestock. When the Eastern Settlement learned Austmannadal had been abandoned, a well-armed party went to retake the

settlement from the Eskimos who were being driven south by the extreme cold. No Eskimos had been there, and there were no signs of battle, only an empty settlement and abandoned livestock. Priest Ivar Bardson reported that they brought sheep and cattle back from Austmannadal. Austmannadal iron workers built a duplicate of their home smelting furnace in



Hunting Driftwood on Greenland

southern Ohio and others carved sacrilegious copies of Church pictures in the Rockies.

About 1300, the northern climate began to turn much colder. Grain would not ripen in the short summers of Greenland. The Northwest Passage to the Pacific remained frozen all summer. Householders in England were forced to build chimneys for the first time. Shortly before 1342, the last Greenlander had left Austmannadal for America.

The green coast had flourished for 300 years, which is much longer than the United States has been a nation. Greenlanders had plenty of meat from both land and sea. They produced sufficient grain, but never had a surplus. Without a doubt, they put surplus horses and other livestock out to graze on islands where there was winter forage. All timber had to be transported from mainland America, a difficult and dangerous voyage. It was a joyous and exciting adventure to go aviking and exploring on the mainland, but a cargo of logs was an entirely different matter. A cargo of timber made a man quite wealthy on Greenland, if the logs did not roll and swamp the vessel.

Traders made regular voyages between Iceland, Ireland and Norway; they extended their route to include Greenland. The Hanseatic League did the same, from their wharf in Bergen. Yet various people cannot understand how Denmark acquired American turkeys and Leif Ericsson grapes from New England. The grape appears to be the wild Muscadine, common throughout the eastern half of the United States.

Greenlanders imported manufactured goods and the latest fashions from Europe. They had enough food, but seldom had products from a warmer climate, such as grapes for wine and grape vines for their cattle. The sagas report ships, returning from the mainland, loading their afterboats with vines for their livestock.

Greenland never supported more than 3000 people. The excess population migrated to America in small groups. A few people with wealthy relatives in Europe could go to kinsmen, the main body of Greenlanders had nowhere to go but America. Because a population will triple in 100 years, at least 25,000 Northfolk went to America.

Arlington Mallery, a metals engineer, uncovered and identified more than twenty Norse iron-smelting furnaces in and near Ross County, Ohio. James V. Howe, also an engineer, uncovered 16 Norse smelting sites in Mecklenburg and

Brunswick counties in Virginia. He found 400 pounds of worked iron. His iron consists of swords, knives, ships' nails and rivets, a header for making nails, a scribe for marking wood, and other shipbuilding tools. All artifacts are the exact type made and used by Norsemen in the 12th Century. Mr. Howe also found a bronze Roman chalice, the same as five others found under the ruins of Pompeii, which caused him to think at first that he had found a Roman site.

The Norse iron-working sites identified by Arlington Mallery near Scioto Valley, Ohio, were apparently used to manufacture tools and weapons for trade. Only a few tools were found, indicating a peaceful coexistence with natives. In Mallery's opinion, the colony died of bubonic plague, introduced by rats from Europe. Peabody Museum archeologists destroyed a Norse furnace at Foster's Crossing, Ohio; they could not identify their findings. From their notes and the remains, Mallery was able to determine that the furnace was the same as a furnace uncovered by Swedish archeologists at Smaland, Sweden.

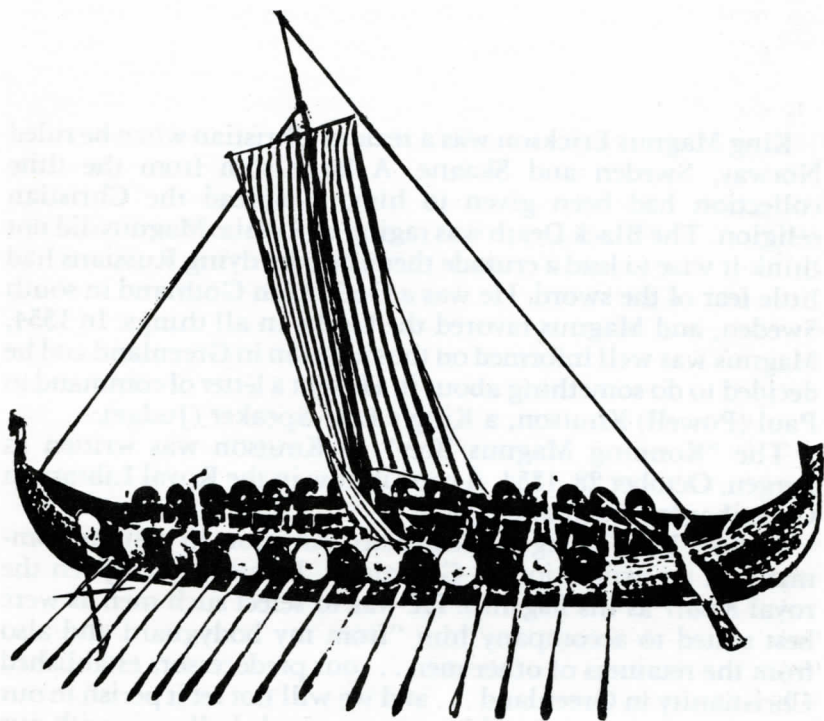
At the foot of Bray's Hill near Frankfort, Ohio, Mr. Mallery found a beehive furnace that was not Norse. The same beehive-type furnace was used in Egypt and India 3000 years ago. The Ten Commandments were found not far away, and ancient Jews knew only the beehive furnace. The walls of massive quarried stones, that once stood upright on Spruce Hill, were certainly built many years before the Greenlanders arrived.

At the suggestion of Matthew Stirling of Smithsonian Institution, Mallery visited the James Howe farm near Clarks-ville, Virginia. Mr. Howe was not an expert on ancient iron working. Mallery saw rivets which were duplicates of rivets in the Viking ship *Oseberg*, dug up in 1903 off Oslofiord, Norway, after being buried 1100 years. He saw Viking round nails and chisels, and axes made by cladding thin sheets of iron together. English nails, used at colonial Jamestown, are different and were not hardened. Norsemen did better iron working than the English, who arrived some 500 years later.

Eric the Red founded the first truly democratic society on earth. Greenlanders were free men, subject to no law but their own. Eric had rights as discoverer and founder, but he did not rule Greenland. The Althing made the laws and ruled the land. It was exactly as the name implies, all people meeting to discuss all things. The word has come into English practically unchanged and with almost the same meaning.

The Church at Rome tried to rule the land, wherever Christianity gained a foothold. It never made a great impression on Northfolk. They did not enjoy paying tithes to God's representative on earth, knowing full well He never received a pfinnig of it. They felt no need for an intermediary between them and God or any other gods.

Most Greenlanders, as well as other people in the Norse world, gave lip-service to the Catholic Church. Many Northfolk preferred the Norse gods. Magic runes were more important to them than any of several Runic alphabets. A few people were devout Christians.



This type of Viking long-boat was one of several that sailed to Greenland to restore Christianity about 1355.

23

Containing English Borrowed from Norse

King Magnus Erickson was a zealous Christian when he ruled Norway, Sweden and Skaane. A large sum from the tithe collection had been given to him, to spread the Christian religion. The Black Death was raging in Russia. Magnus did not think it wise to lead a crusade there; besides dying Russians had little fear of the sword. He was a Goth from Gothland in south Sweden, and Magnus favored the Goths in all things. In 1354, Magnus was well informed on the situation in Greenland and he decided to do something about it. He sent a letter of command to Paul (Powell) Knutson, a King's Law-Speaker (Judge).

The "Konning Magnus Brev" to Knutson was written in Bergen, October 28, 1354. A copy is now in the Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark.

In the "brev," Magnus instructed Knutson to assume command of an expedition to Greenland. Knutson was given the royal *Knorr* as his flagship. He was to select such men as were best suited to accompany him "from my bodyguard and also from the retainers of other men . . . our predecessors established Christianity in Greenland . . . and we will not let it perish in our days . . . whoever defies this our command shall meet with our serious displeasure."

Paul Knutson sailed to Greenland with a fleet, manned by

Northmen, Swedes and Goths. Knutson, the Law-Speaker, was frequently mentioned in records until 1355, but at no time thereafter. Because King Magnus so favored the Goths, the Royal Council of nobles forced him to abdicate the throne of Norway in favor of his son Haakon. Swedish nobles appointed Albrecht, Duke of Meklinburg, to the throne of Sweden. Magnus remained King of Gothland. Haakon of Norway proved to be a staunch ally of his father, until Magnus was lost at sea.

More Greenlanders were moving to mainland America. The severe cold was causing more Eskimos to move southward. Archbishop Olaus Magnus wrote, "I personally saw two of these skin-boats above the western portal within the cathedral dedicated to the Sainted Halvard. . . It is stated that Haakon captured them, when his battle fleet passed the coast of Greenland." St. Halvard's was in Oslo.

A Dane, Claudius Clavus, drew one of the first outline maps of Greenland. On the margin is written: 'There is hanging in the cathedral of Nidaros (Thronnheim) a little hide-boat . . . likewise a long vessel of hides which was also once taken with such Pygmies.' King Haakon evidently had Eskimo kayak and umiak skin-boats placed on exhibition in cathedrals in memory of Norsemen who never returned.

Eiriker Gnuþson became Bishop Henricus of Greenland in 1112. Six Icelandic annals report that Henricus sailed to Vinland in 1121. Obviously, he would not have gone unless he knew there were Northfolk. The Vinland Map at Yale University states that it is the work of Henricus. It is several copies removed from his original map. The runes in the Old Stone Tower at Newport, Rhode Island, bear a striking resemblance to the way a runemonk would write Henricus. He and many other priests were runemonks. It probably was intended to be read "The seat of Bishop Henricus."

In 1971, three runestones were found at Spirit Pond, near Popham Beach, Maine. One stone has a map of Spirit Pond with a pointer to Cape Cod, scrambled runes, stating that the direction is two days' sailing, and a legend "Vinland 1011." Cryptologists state that the date October 6, 1123 is encoded. The reverse side has drawings of products of the land. The second stone has only a short cryptogram. The small stones could have been carved by a well-educated joker in a playful mood. The third stone is a different story. No one in their right mind—and the carver was brilliant—would work so long at hard labor to

perpetrate a hoax with no hopes of profit or fame.

The third stone has some 280 runes, and seems to be giving a series of events. It was carefully engraved by a skilled runemonk with ample time to work. The long message is so skillfully encoded that it has not yet been deciphered. The dates "year 1010" and "year 1011" are clear. Cryptographers state that the date "1123" and the name "Henricus" are concealed in the text. "Haakon found" is understandable, so is "17 dead" and a "12 days journey towards the west." That brings to mind the Kensington Runestone.

Front

4TIX TNY1P1T: Y1T4X: 4F $\bar{X}$
 GP: P1P: *XIXP*IR: Y1BXITBX $\bar{P}$
 *N $\bar{Y}$: X *R: PP: MNN4X: 4N1T1Y:
 GP: R141: N14T: GP: T4R: P: 4XIXY $\bar{F}$
 N1Y: 4Y1P *1T $\bar{Y}$ X $\bar{Y}$: *XXY $\bar{F}$ T: P *T:
 *R1Y1Y $\bar{F}$: *T: N14T: BXXIXXX $\bar{Y}$
 4YIX: Y1M4T R1Y $\bar{F}$: Y1BXITBX $\bar{P}$ *
 N $\bar{Y}$: X *R: PP: 4YDXIX $\bar{F}$ 4X:
 B $\bar{X}$ YX $\bar{R}$ HR $\bar{Y}$ X $\bar{Y}$: T *X $\bar{Y}$
 4YIX $\bar{X}$ 4 *1B1:

Back

RI
 TXIX $\bar{F}$ X $\bar{Y}$ T $\bar{X}$: BXX
 Y $\bar{B}$: N1T $\bar{X}$: 4 *1B: N1P *:
 XY1: GP: R41 *P *X *41YDX:
 Y4IX $\bar{Y}$ X $\bar{Y}$: BXXIT $\bar{X}$: *XIX $\bar{P}$ *IR:
 Y1BXITBX $\bar{P}$ *N $\bar{Y}$: X *R: YGP:

Carving this large Spirit Pond, Maine, rune stone was no joking matter. No one would do this work without hopes of gain.

In 1898, a runestone was found in Douglas County, Minnesota, by a Swedish immigrant farmer, Olof Ohman. An eight-inch diameter aspen tree was growing above the stone. The tree's roots had to be cut before the stone was free from the stump. That alone should have been enough to prove the runes were not recent fakes by an uneducated Swede.

O. J. Breda, professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Minnesota, was the first to read most of the runes and call them fakes. Prof. Breda did not know the numerals, although they were the pentadic numerals used in Gothland during the 14th Century. He also said that he knew of no voyages with mixed crews of Northmen and Goths. Copies of the inscription were sent to scholars in Europe. They said a Norse exploring party had never been possible and the inscription was a "clumsy fraud."

The foregoing paragraph shows the abysmal depth to which so-called scholars had fallen at the beginning of the 20th century. Great men on both sides of the Atlantic knew neither the language nor the history of 14th Century Scandinavia. What can we expect from their pupils, who now claim to possess great learning?

Hjalmar R. Holand and a few real scholars set about learning the language of 14th century Northfolk. Most of the real scholars remained quiet about their findings, for fear it would ruin their standing with nincompoops in high seats of learning. Hjalmar Holand advertised his findings. Because of him the history of North America is more complete today.

8 goter ok 22 norrmen pa opdagelse-fard fra Vinland
 8 Goths and 22 Northmen on discovery-journey from Vinland
 of vest. Vi hade lager ved 2 skjar en dags rise
 through west. We had camp by 2 skerries one days travel
 norr fra dena sten. Vi var ok fiske en dagh. Aptir vi
 north from this stone. We were and fished one day. After we
 kom hem fan 10 man rode af blod og ded. A V M,
 came home found 10 men red with blood and dead. Ave Maria,
 fraelse af illy. Har 10 mans ve havet at se aptir vore
 save from evil. Have 10 people by sea to look after our
 skip 14 dagh rise fram dena oh. Ahr 1362.
 ship 14 day travel from this island. Year 1362.

The above Gothic script with the English translation is letter-

for-rune and word-for-word as the runes appeared on the Kensington Stone. There is *not* an English word in the Norse script. Similar words were borrowed from Norse or borrowed by both languages from another source. In typically blunt Swedish fashion, the scribe began with the subject in which he was most interested, "8 Goths." "We are" was obvious. He carved with brevity, often using the shortest form, knowing the word would be known to all who knew the language. He omitted every rune and word possible, while leaving a clear, understandable message.

Opdagelse was a recent coinage from a similar German word. *Fard* is old Swedish. *Ok* and *Og* were interchangeable in the 14th Century; so were *fra* and *fram*. *Of* is a common Old Norse preposition meaning through, over and across. *Vi* has been the first person plural from 1300 until today. *Vest* came directly from Old Norse *vestr*.

Dags is Old Norse and *dagh* was in common use. *Rise* came into Swedish early from the German word *risen*. It is spelled *reiso*, *reysa* and other ways in old script. *Rise* has no connection with the English word meaning "to raise up." *Fraelse afilly* was borrowed from the Lord's Prayer of the 14th Century; *oss* (us) was not needed. *Af* was interchangeable with *fra*.

The prepositions *ved* and *ve* were both in use at the same time. The word *hav* goes back in Old Norse to antiquity as sea or ocean. *Hav-et* is the sea. *Et* is still the ending for the article with some Swedish nouns. Example: *Brev-et*, the letter. On the other hand, *clocken ett* is one o'clock. The preposition *at* is the sign of the infinitive before a verb, in use since ancient times. The verb *se* is the shortest possible variation of *sja*, *see*, or *seia*, all meaning look or see in English. *Skip* is singular, not plural.

Adult males are called *men* and *man* in all Norse and Germanic languages, but spelled in many different ways. At times, the word includes females, and was used for people and mankind. After a numeral, *man* was usually plural and *mans* was people. Women sailed on practically all Norse vessels. Women were among the ten people by the sea or there would have been no reason to use the word *mans*.

The captain's wife certainly was on the Norse whaler, wrecked in the Gulf of California about the time the Kensington stone was carved. Mayo Indians, who rescued the survivors, could not forget the first red-headed woman they had ever seen. It was not necessary for Greenlanders to sail the Northwest Passage to

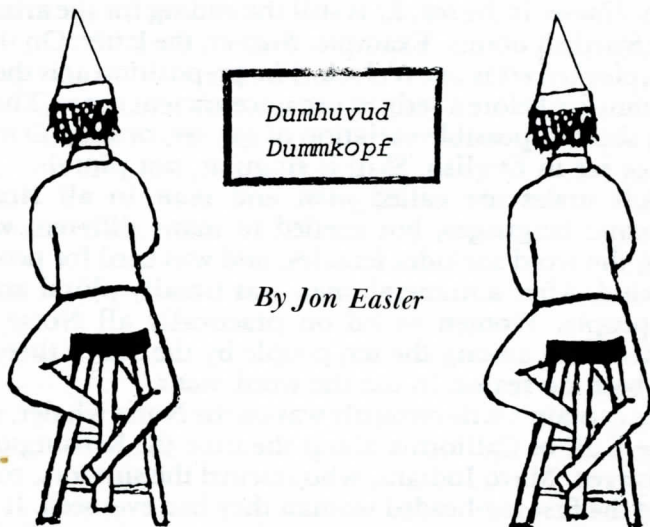
reach the Pacific. West of the continental divide they could build ships and float down to the Pacific. They did exactly that, and sailed as far as Peru.

The words *for, that, then, her, the, thin, in, like* and *them* can all be found in Swedish writing of the 14th Century. In 1390, Queen Margaret or her scribe wrote, *Effther the henne hosbonde her Jens Herne ded er*. Again in 1401, Margaret wrote, *oss at have gefuet*. What language was she writing, or are her letters fake, also? *Ocksa* is a Swedish word, pronounced "ocksaw." It became "also" when it came into English.

The language on the Kensington stone is the same as when used by King Magnus. It was carved by a Goth from the King's bodyguard, chosen by Paul Knutson for the expedition.

Yet there are pretenders to scholarship, who continue to parrot the line of Professor Breda. They know neither the dialects nor the history of ancient Scandinavia. Magnus Magnusson is one who continues to parade his lack of knowledge. In his book, *Vikings*, Mr. Magnusson states, "The Kensington Stone is much the most preposterous of all the so-called Viking relics in North America," (see page 231). On page 232, Magnusson continues, "It turned out to be written in a bizarre mixture of modern Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and English."

Poor ignorant Mr. Magnusson.



By Jon Easler

24

Young Trader in a Hurry

Bjarni Herjulfsson was a successful young trader between Iceland, Ireland and Norway. His business was doing so well that he only returned to his father's home in Iceland every two years. Bjarni ended a trading season in the year 986 and sailed for home, to spend the winter with his father. In Iceland, Bjarni learned that his father had gone to Greenland with Eric the Red.

Bjarni had nowhere to unload his cargo or deposit the profits from two years of trading. He decided to sail for Greenland. He had never been there; neither had any of his crew, but they all volunteered for the voyage. From friends, Bjarni received second- or third-hand sailing directions which Eric had given his colonists. Bjarni hastily took on water and provisions, and ordered the crew to sail.

After three days of fair sailing, the wind changed and came from the north, bringing a thick fog. They sailed for many days, not knowing where they were. "Then the sun came into sight and they could distinguish the quarters of heaven. They hoisted sail and sailed all day, before they saw land. Soon they saw that it had no mountains but had low hills and was forest-clad."

The sun and the forest told Bjarni that he was too far south, and he obviously was too far west. Two days sailing northward, Bjarni sighted land again. It was level and covered with woods.

The crew asked to land; they were low on wood for cooking, and fresh water. Bjarni said no, they had enough left.

"At this the men grumbled somewhat." That was putting it mildly. The men were Vikings turned traders. the discovery of new land by a Viking called for landing, search and plunder. The crew had nothing at stake; Bjarni had everything. His ship and all his belongings must be taken to a safe harbor. Bjarni suspected that he was coasting off Vitramannaland. They were often called Culdee monks by traders. He was taking no chances of being taken prisoner, as was Ari Marson at that very moment. Bjarni did not bother to explain to his crew; they would have thought him a coward.

Ari Marson was a trader like Bjarni and a relative of Thiodild, mother of Leif Ericsson. Ari's brief story is recorded in the Landnamabok of Iceland. In 982, Ari was beset by violent storms in the North Atlantic. He was blown far off course and landed on an unknown shore, far to the west.

Ari and his crew were captured and baptized by Irish monks. Their ship was destroyed so none could escape and give sailing directions to Vikings. Merchants in Ireland, who traded with the monks, were quick to learn of Ari's fate. "This story first told by Rafn the Limerick Merchant, who had long lived at Limerick in Ireland." Also, Thorfinn, Earl of the Orkneys stated that "Ari was recognized in White Man's Land, and could not get away from thence, but was there much respected."

Bjarni Herjulfsson had no idea that friends among the "castaways" had landed somewhere on that shore shortly before he arrived. Definite knowledge would have made no difference; Irland Mickla or Greater Ireland was no place for him and his ship. Bjarni sailed northeast, coasting Nova Scotia, which clearly was not Greenland.

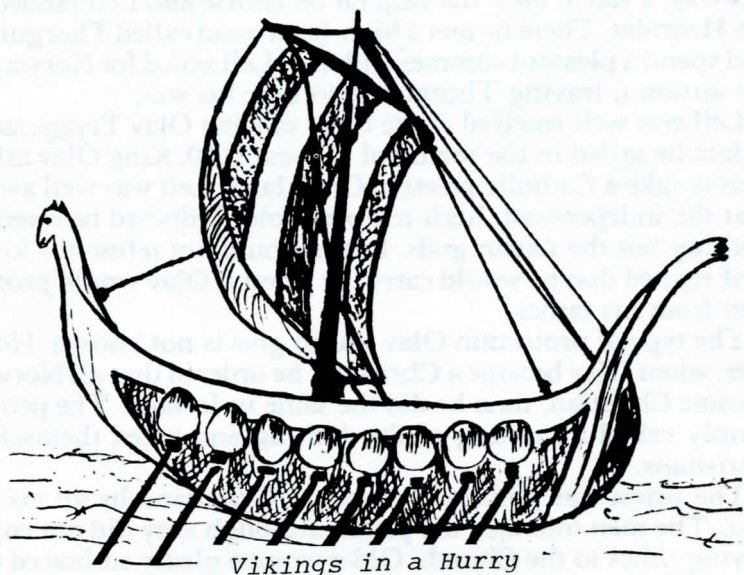
When the sun told Bjarni he was far enough north, he turned the ship eastward. By some instinct used by Norsemen, bees and homing pigeons, Bjarni sailed directly to Herjulfness, his father's home.

Bjarni found a farmer's life on Greenland more abundant than the difficult life at sea. He became a prosperous farmer, and was highly regarded. In 1001, Bjarni was summoned to the court of Earl Eric, successor to King Olav Tryggvason of Norway. He received the appointment of "Earl's Man" on Greenland, which meant he represented the king. At court, Bjarni told of discovering new lands. He was criticized by old Vikings for not

following the proper procedure of landing, exploring and plundering. Bjarni was not concerned with their opinions, he quietly returned to his farm on Greenland.

Vikings and traders of Norway were concerned, ships sailed to the new lands. Only one account of Norwegians was included in the sagas, because it concerns Freydis, half-sister of Leif Ericsson. In 1014, two brothers, Helgi and Finnbogi, arrived in Greenland from Norway. Freydis visited the brothers and invited them to accompany her ship to Vinland. They agreed to share the profits equally. On Vinland, Fredis had her husband and crew slaughter all the Norwegians, except five women her men refused to kill. Freydis dispatched the women herself with a borrowed ax. If various historical writers wish to know the end of the story, let them learn to read the runes.

Sailors of all nations have always known there was land across the oceans. In Europe and Africa, the land was to the west; in China and the Far East, the land was to the east. The seas between were little known—in peace no one cared to venture, unless a voyage was profitable. Unfortunately or fortunately, there were always wars from which people must sail or die. Also, there were winds, currents and storms that carried many across against their wills.



By Jon Easler

25

New England Muscadines

Leif Ericsson distinguished himself at an early age by sailing his father's ship non-stop to Norway. In 999, again en route to Norway, a storm blew the ship far off course and Leif landed in the Hebrides. There he met a high-born maid called Thorgunna and spend a pleasant summer with her. Leif sailed for Norway in the autumn, leaving Thorgunna to bear his son.

Leif was well received at the court of King Olav Tryggvason. Before he sailed in the spring of the year 1000, King Olav asked him to take a Catholic priest to Greenland. Leif was well aware that the independent, high-tempered old Redbeard believed in nothing but the pagan gods. But he could not refuse the king. Leif replied that he would carry the priest if Olav would protect him from his father.

The type of protection Olav was to give is not known. However, when Olav became a Christian, he ordered that all Norway become Christian, then he did the same in Iceland. The people simply called a meeting of the Althing and voted themselves Christians.

The priest was politely received on Greenland by all except Eric. The men tolerated the priest, although they did not enjoy paying tithes to the Church. Older women gladly embraced the new religion. They did not want their sons and husbands



Statue of Leif Ericsson
Courtesy of the Mariners Museum, Newport News, Virginia

fighting and dying far away. Rich booty, brought home by survivors, did not pay for the men who never returned.

Leif's mother, Thiodild, quickly became a Christian convert. She had a place of worship built near her house; this "vexed" Eric. That was the understatement of the year. Eric said his son's actions in bringing the priest to Greenland were "treacherous." Leif began thinking it was time to put distance between him and his father. He wished to avoid an open break with the violent old man if possible. Leif went to visit Bjarni Herjulfsson. Bjarni gave Leif sailing directions to the new lands and sold him a ship.

Leif enlisted a crew of 35. As a token of respect, he offered command of the expedition to his father. Eric waited until the ship was ready to sail, then rode his horse down to the landing. He said, "Not is for me fated to find more lands than this where we now dwell. We now no longer may follow together." Leif was about 23 years old.

Leif followed Bjarni's direction across the open sea to Labrador. "They saw no grass there, great ice mountains lay inland back from the sea." It was a land of "flat rock all the way from the sea to the ice mountains." Leif called it Helluland (Flat-rock-land).

The ship coasted part of Newfoundland, then crossed open water to Nova Scotia. Leif was following the reverse of Bjarni's voyage. "This was a level wooded land and there were broad stretches of white sand . . ." Leif said, "This land shall have a name after its true nature, we will call it Markland (Wood-land.)

Leif again sailed open water, following Bjarni's course until he reached Cape Cod. Cape Cod and the Outer Banks of North Carolina are two landmarks that cannot be missed by a coasting explorer. Because of storms and variations of sea level, both sites have changed much through the years. When Leif landed on the fist of the cape it was an island. A shallow inlet or channel separated the fist from the long arm of the cape.

The crew landed on the island with salt spray on their lips. They tasted dew on the grass. "It seemed to them that they had never before tasted anything so sweet as this . . . They went aboard their ship again and sailed into a certain sound, which lay between the island and a cape which jutted out from the land on the north, and they stood in westerly past the cape."

An almost perfect description of the fist-island and the mainland westward across the bay. The ship ran aground in shallow water; Leif's crew reached the mainland in their

afterboat. When the tide rose, they brought the ship into a river which flowed from a lake, where they cast anchor. Vikings invaded Europe in the same manner. They sailed up Irish rivers and anchored on lakes, from which they ravaged the countryside.

Leif decided to build a large house and remain through the winter. "On the shortest day of winter the sun was up between eyktar-stad and dagmala-stad," which is eight hours. Leif's Shelter was in Massachusetts.

Unfortunately, the saga tellers omitted a description of the land, then confused it with Thorfinn Karlsefni's camp on Albemarle Sound. "There was no frost there in winters." Leif spent only one winter in Massachusetts, "winters" is plural and "no frost" is ridiculous.

The German family friend Tyrker was with Leif, probably "to keep an eye on the boy" for either Thiodild or Red Eric. Leif often called him Foster Father. Leif ordered that no one should go far from camp and all must return the same day. Tyrker was the only man not under Leif's command and one evening he was missing.

Next morning Leif led a searching party for Tyrker. They met him as he was returning to camp, excited and happy. Tyrker had found an abundance of vines and grapes. Some of the men doubted his story and he reminded them that he was from the grape-growing region of Tyskland (Germany). Tyrker then led Leif's party to the grapes. Leif said, "We will call this land Vinland." They could not have been more than a few miles from the future site of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

A battle ax was dug up from the Pilgrim John Howland house site on Rocky Nook Point by Sidney Strickland in 1939. When last reported, the ax was kept in a closet at the rebuilt Howland House in Plymouth, because it was not colonial. This does not mean that it was lost by Leif Ericsson explorers. The battle ax could have been the property of John Howland, brought to England by Crusaders returning from the Holy Land.

The name Tyrker may be an error and should read Tysker. Tyskers would be all Germans from Tyskland. One befuddled writer suggested that the entire Tyrker incident was inserted into the Leif Ericsson Saga merely to give a little color to an otherwise fruitless expedition in the frozen north. Another uninformed writer stated that Tyrker was drunk when found. He should be

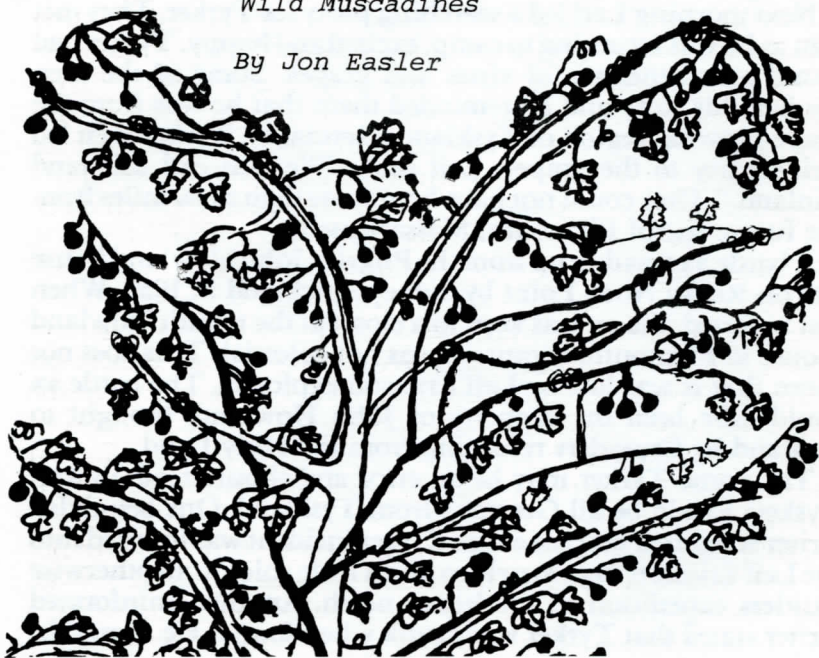
told that grape juice requires at least two weeks fermentation; it does not become wine overnight.

When spring came in the year 1004, Leif freighted his ship with lumber, grapes, vines and other forage for livestock, and sailed for Greenland. Near Greenland, he rescued the crew of a lumber ship, wrecked on a skerry. There were 15 men and women clinging to the rocks, among them the owner Thori and his wife Gudrid. The ship and afterboat were destroyed, but the lumber was undamaged. Like Leif, they had wintered on the mainland, cut timber, and sailed for Greenland, but not with Leif's good luck. He was a rich young man, as Thori's cargo was his by right of salvage.

Leif intended to return and live on Vinland, but that was not to be. That year an epidemic of an unknown disease took many lives, including Eric the Red and Captain Thori. Leif became the head of his family and remained to manage the estate left by his father. However, he always hoped that some day he could return to live in his "Shelter" in Massachusetts. He never returned.

Wild Muscadines

By Jon Easler



26

“Not Been Sufficiently Explored”

Like the old Vikings of Norway, Leif's younger brother “Thorvald held that the country had not been sufficiently explored.” Thorvald had inherited nothing. He really wanted to go and carve out an estate for himself, but he did not express his wishes until later. Thorvald was correct about the lack of exploration. Leif had discussed the dangers of White Man's Land with Bjarni and others, he had been taking no chances. Leif had only allowed his men to be away from camp in daylight. In 1006, he let Thorvald take his ship and sail for Vinland with 30 men.

Thorvald Ericsson did not spend a winter at Leif's Shelter as a saga states. He knew that Bjarni Herjulfsson first saw land to the south of Cape Cod. Thorvald continued southward, until the coastline turned toward the west. Somewhere on the coast of Rhode Island or Connecticut, Thorvald made camp and spent the winter. From no other site could they have later explored the described locations.

“In the spring, however, Thorvald said that they should put their ship in order, and that a few men should take the afterboat, and proceed along the western coast, and explore thereabouts during the summer. They found it a fair, well-wooded country; it was but a short distance from the woods to the sea and white

sands, as well as great numbers of islands and shallows. They found neither dwelling of man nor lair of beast; but in one of the westerly islands they found a wooden building for the shelter of grain."

The afterboat crew saw no other signs of people on the westerly voyage and returned to camp in the autumn. Nothing is reported on Thorvald's activities during the summer. Much seems to have been forgotten, and incidents from other sagas added in an attempt to make a continuing story.

In the second summer, Thorvald sailed toward the east with the coast to the north. They entered the mouth of a firth and sailed to a headland which projected into the sea; it was entirely covered with woods. The ship came to anchor, a gangway was put out to land, and the entire crew went ashore. Thorvald said, "It is a fair region here, and here I should like to make my home." Thorvald had found a suitable homesite, and so had others before him.

Part of the following occurs in another saga, one has borrowed from the other. Thorvald sailed away beyond the headland and discovered nine natives sleeping under skin canoes. In the fight that followed, eight natives were killed, one man escaped. "They ascended the headland again (obviously, a different headland) and discovered within the firth certain hillocks, which they concluded must be habitations." Then, they all fell asleep on board the ship! Incredible!

A voice shouted from a hill above the ship. "Awake, Thorvald, thou and all thy company, if thou wouldst save thy life; and board thy ship with all thy men, and sail with all speed from the land!"

Thorvald was not about to run, neither did he want more trouble. He ordered the crew to defend themselves, "but offer little attack." A countless number of natives in boats shot arrows at the ship, then departed. Thorvald was the only wounded man on board. An arrow entered his armpit and penetrated his chest. "It will bring me to my end," said Thorvald. "Ye shall convey me to that headland which seemed to me to offer so pleasant a dwelling-place."

The crew buried Thorvald on the headland as he had requested. They spent the winter there, gathering a cargo of timber and grapes for the voyage to Greenland in the spring.

Loaded with errors and mistakes of retold tales, the story of Thorvald's exploration is an important part of Norse-American

history. The east-west coastline as described can not be found anywhere on the Atlantic seaboard, except immediately south of Cape Cod. Thorvald knew where he wanted to be—outside his brother Leif's domain, but near enough to have him for a neighbor.

Thorvald unknowingly sailed into a large, mixed settlement of Irish monks, Indians and willing or unwilling Norsefolk. The warning voice could have been either Irish or Norse. It was someone who wished no harm to the Norsemen, but was well aware of the Indian's plans. The ship had been watched, since she entered the firth and someone heard Thorvald's name. That winter there were voices in the councils powerful enough to prevent an attack on the Greenlanders at the headland, and their departure was peaceful in the spring.

In 1831, the skeleton of a prominent Norseman was uncovered on what is now the corner of Fifth and Hartley Streets in Fall River, Massachusetts. Nothing remains but metal parts of a belt, finger rings and other metal ornaments. The relics were made in Europe and worn by Northfolks from America to Norway. There is nothing to identify Thorvald, except descriptions given in the saga, which are correct.

The Danish archeologist Carl Christian Rafn stated that the skeleton was the remains of Thorvald Ericsson, and the Newport Tower was built by Eric Gnipsson, Bishop of Greenland in the 12th century.

A dozen pretenders to scholarship have tried to prove that none of it ever happened, so take your choice. However, serious students have no doubt that Gnipsson preached to the same mixed peoples who inhabited the land where Thorvald died.

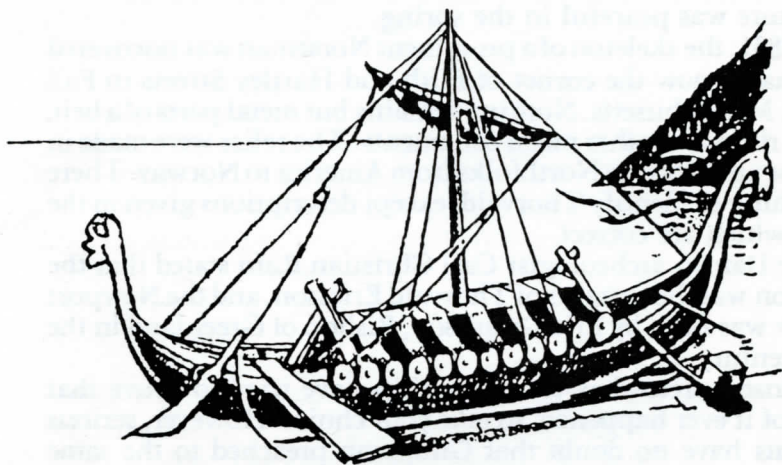
Reports on the Fall River skeleton caused Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to write "The Skeleton in Armor." The Norse skeleton was not in armor, and the poem is pure nonsense.

An armored man's likeness was pecked, full size, on a rock near Westford, a small town ten miles from Concord, Massachusetts. Photographs of the figure are extant, the stone probably has been carelessly destroyed. Photographs and drawings show a knight in full armor with heraldry on his shield. The Archeology and Ethnology Museum of Cambridge University in England stated that the heraldry was that of the Sinclairs of Orkney, and the sword was 13th Century workmanship. Rulers of lands in and around the North Sea evidently had known of lands in the far west since the sixth century. They did not know

much, but they knew it was there.

Hanno, from the Carthagenian family, thought far western land desirable, and proceeded to claim it, more than 2000 years ago. The Bourne Stone, found in the swampy area between Cape Cod Bay and Buzzards Bay, states in Punic script: *A proclamation of annexation. Do not deface. By this Hanno takes possession.* (Courtesy of Barry Fell.)

Clergyman Richard Hakluyt certainly had information on ancient Hanno. No doubt it came from the Archives of Spain. Writing on new world discoveries, Hakluyt stated, "This land must needs be some part of the Country, of which the Spanyards affirm themselves to be the first Finders since Hanno's time."



Before the Attack on Thorvald

There can be little doubt that Thorvald Ericsson was buried at the site of Fall River, Massachusetts. There can be no doubt that the likeness of a member of a Sinclair expedition was carved on stone by a native near Concord. Indians were better at such details than most Europeans. A Ute Indian actually carved a train wreck on stone in Colorado.

The Pilgrims probably founded Old Plymouth on William Woods' Map while searching for the "Norman Villa" on Naragansett Bay. Captain of the Mayflower, Christopher Jones, certainly had seen Mercator's map. Failing to find any tall buildings, the Pilgrims moved around to Cape Cod Bay.

27

Thorfinn Karlsefni Finds Vinland

Thorfinn Karlsefni was from a wealthy and prominent Iceland family. The saga lists several of his ancestors, among them an Irish King. Thorfinn arrived in Greenland in the autumn of 1009. He brought gifts of grain, malt and meal to the settlers, so there would be a merry Yule season.

Karlsefni was a trader well known on Greenland. He fell in love with Gudrid, a ward of Leif Ericsson, and Leif gave his consent to their marriage. There are several Gudrids in the sagas, but their origin is not given. This particular Gudrid made Karlsefni a splendid wife.

During the long winter, the main topic of conversation was Vinland. Before spring, Karlsefni was organizing a colonizing and trading expedition. Apparently he had a good idea where he wanted to go. It seems that he had arrived in Greenland with both Gudrid and Vinland on his mind.

Snorri, a kinsman of Karlsefni, was with him; so was Snorri's adult son Thorbrand. They were stocked with trade goods. Evidently Snorri was sailing his own vessel.

"Biarni (not Bjarni, the prosperous farmer, who first saw the land) and Thorhall, joined the expedition with their ship and the men who had borne them company." Thorhall had been Red Eric's hunter and fisherman. He was a giant in stature, a man of

few words, and given to abusive language when he did speak. Thorhall "had a wide knowledge of the unsettled regions," which soon proved true.

Freydis, daughter of Eric, and her husband Thorvard sailed with the fleet in a ship which "Thorbion had brought out." Thorbion is not identified.

Thorvald Ericsson is listed as sailing with the fleet, and being killed by a Uniped. Thorvald had been dead for two years and buried in a thickly-populated area of White Man's Land.

Christopher Columbus visited Iceland in 1477, and then sailed a considerable distance westward. He certainly learned of the Vinland voyages from sailors, priests and Icelandic records in Latin. He also learned enough to know it was not his best route to the Far East. Pygmies and Unipeds had neither spices nor gold, they did not interest Columbus. Being a tall man with red hair and blue eyes, he probably was more Viking than anything else.

Martin Frobisher, Henry Hudson, Humphrey Gilbert and others had access to the same information in Iceland. They knew there was a Northwest Passage, but they did not know it was then frozen solid in summer.

Karlsefni "had in all one hundred and sixty men . . . *They had brought with them all kinds of livestock.*" Gudrid and Freydis are the only two women mentioned, but there were about five women on each ship. At least five ships would have been required to carry that many people, plus livestock. The fleet crossed from Austmannadal to Labrador in the spring of 1010.

After they reached Labrador, the original storytellers or scribe gave up stating days of sailing time and directions; the route was too familiar. No mention was made of a camp on Newfoundland. Perhaps it had not yet been established. Pistolet Bay was a point of departure for the interior.

Karlsefni sailed past Cape Cod without the saga reporting the first island where Leif first landed. The inlet evidently was too shallow to be seen from any distance at sea. However, they named the long arm of the cape *Furdustrandir* (Wonder-Strands) "because they were so long to sail by." Rounding the cape, Karlsefni came to the land of indented bays where the coast ran west, found by Thorvald.

The fleet sailed into a bay and anchored. Karlsefni put two Gaelic slaves, a man and a woman, ashore. He "directed them to run to the southward, and investigate the nature of the country,

and return again before the end of the third half-day." The coastline of this bay ran north and south, the coastline of the ocean ran east and west. Some of the crewmen had been there before. This was the danger region where Thorvald Ericsson was killed. Karlsefni would not risk his men on shore; besides, this was Ericsson land, if they wished to claim it.

The Gaels had been given to Leif Ericsson by King Olav Tryggvason, who described them as being "swifter than deer." Leif loaned them to Karlsefni for use where great speed was needed.

When the Gaels returned, "one of them carried a bunch of grapes, and the other an ear of new-sown wheat." A Spirit Pond, Maine, runestone holds a bunch of grapes, two ears of grain and the year 1011 with a pointer towards Cape Cod. What will the cryptic runes of Spirit Pond reveal? A runemonk in present-day Scandinavia might be the man for the job.

The fleet continued to follow the coast, until they came to another region of indented bays. Karlsefni sailed into a bay which had an island at the mouth, about which there were strong currents. They called it *Straumey* (Stream Island). Stream Island had so many birds "it was scarcely possible to step between the eggs." They sailed through the firth and called it *Straumfiord* (Streamfirth).

"They occupied themselves exclusively with the exploration of the country. It was a fine country . . . There were mountains thereabouts. They . . . carried their cargoes ashore from the ships and established themselves there. *They had brought all kinds of livestock.*"

By autumn, gigantic Thorhall had become disappointed and unsociable, because he could find no grapes. At last, he sailed away with nine men to the *north*, where he *knew* there were grapes. The saga states that Karlsefni searched for Thorhall. Some of his remaining crew may have searched for their friends, hoping to find both Thorhall and grapes. Karlsefni was already past the limits of Thorhall's knowledge, he was out to find "unsettled regions" of his own.

Another saga states that Thorhall was later thrown into prison in Ireland for brawling, and died there. If this was the same man, he is the first on record to cross the ocean for a drink. The meager evidence in the sagas makes it quite clear that both Vikings and traders sailed the North Atlantic at will, only 25 years after Eric colonized Greenland.

Karlsefni's colony remained at the camp on Streamfirth through the winter. At one time, they became hungry. Wild game deserted the region. The great flocks of birds vanished and there were no schools of fish. They ate portions of a whale, washed up offshore; it made them sick. No mention is made of natives; evidently they avoided the region in winter.

All descriptions indicate that Karlsefni's first camp was on the estuary of the Hudson River. No other site comes close to fitting the description. In many ways, the Norse regional description is better than Verrazzano's in 1524 or Henry Hudson's in 1609, although Hudson sailed 150 miles up the river.

During the winter, Gudrid presented Thorfinn with a son. They called the baby Snorri. Baby Snorri was the first white New Yorker of record.

In the spring, Karlsefni divided the expedition into two groups. One group of colonist-traders was to remain at Streamfirth. The remainder was to sail south with him. No deaths were reported. If the groups were equal in size, about 80 people sailed with Karlsefni. They included his kinsman Snorri and Snorri's son Thorbrand.

"Karlsefni . . . cruised southward off the coast . . . They sailed for a long time." At no location in northern waters can ships sail southward off the coast for a long time, until after they arrive in New York Bay. The foregoing statement alone identifies the location of Streamfirth. Karlsefni was following a planned route.

"They came at last to a river, which flowed down from the land into a lake, and so into the sea. There were great bars at the mouth of the river, so that it could only be entered at the height of floodtide. Karlsefni and his men sailed into the mouth of the river, and called it there *Hop* (a land-locked bay)." There are no such sandbars north of that location.

"They found self-sown wheat fields on the land there, wherever there were hollows; and wherever there was hilly ground, there were vines. Every brook there was full of fish. There were great numbers of wild animals of all kinds in the woods."

Karlsefni's findings were confirmed by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe 573 years later. The difference was that the Norsemen were merely reporting what they saw; Barlowe was trying to attract English colonists. Karlsefni crossed the Outer Banks of North Carolina and entered Albemarle Sound through a shallow inlet north of Bodie Island. Amadas and Barlowe

entered Pamlico Sound at the southern end of Bodie Island.

"They remained there half a month, and enjoyed themselves, and kept no watch. *They had their livestock* with them." Chickens and cows would have been placed in pens, hogs and horses would have been set free on islands to graze.

One morning early, they saw a number of skin canoes approaching. The strangers landed and looked about curiously. The Norsemen gave them milk to drink. They tarried for a time, and then rowed away to the south around the point.

"They were swarthy men, and ill-looking, and the hair of their heads was ugly. They had great eyes, and were broad of cheek." The description was probably invented by a storyteller, from descriptions of Eskimos. When the English arrived, the land was predominantly Algonkian, but that means nothing after several hundred years. They could have been wanderers from any region, Mexico or Canada.

"Karlsefni and his followers had built their huts above the lake, some of their dwellings being near the lake, and others farther away. Now they remained there that winter. *No snow* came there, and *all their livestock* lived by grazing."

There are many winters when snow does not fall in the Albemarle Sound region, but it certainly falls at all points north of there. This fact alone locates Karlsefni's southern camp. Livestock can still find forage in winter, if they can find grazing land.

When spring came, a large number of natives came in canoes to trade. They exchanged peltries and grey skins for pieces of red cloth. The natives wrapped the red cloth around their heads, until there was no more cloth. Then, they wished to exchange furs for swords and spears, but Snorri and Karlsefni refused to trade.

An Indian tried to steal a Viking's weapon and the Norseman killed him. Just then, Karlsefni's bull came bellowing from the forest, and the Indians fled.

For three weeks, no natives were seen. Then a great multitude of boats came from the south. The natives had war-slings and showered the Norsemen with missiles as they landed. They raised a large ball-shaped object on a pole, and threw it completely over the heads of the Norsemen. "It made a frightful noise, where it fell."

Thinking they were being attacked from the rear, the Norsemen hastily retreated to the river bank for a better defensive

position. Seeing the retreat, Freydis, daughter of Eric, shouted that they were cowards. Thorbrand, son of Snorri, fell, his skull cleft by a flat stone. Freydis seized his sword, stripped down her shirt and slapped her breast with the flat of the sword. Showing that she was a woman, Freydis faced the enemy. Seeing a lone woman, prepared to do battle, was magic and too much for the Indians. They ran to their boats and rowed hastily away.

Karlsefni lost two men and his men had killed a number of savages, but he knew they would return to take weapons. Only fear of magic had prevented such a vast multitude from taking the camp on their first attempt. The only course of action was to return to Streamfirth.

Karlsefni found the men at Streamfirth quarreling over the only five women in camp. The colony had not been prosperous. He decided to return the entire expedition to Greenland. Other parts of the saga are sprinkled with borrowed material. Young Snorri was three years old when his parents arrived in Greenland.

The Karlsefni family soon moved to Iceland. Thorfinn and Gudrid became the ancestors of many generations of prominent people. They spent a winter at the King's Court in Norway where Vinland was the main topic of conversation. If Norsemen had not already discovered bog iron on the Roanoke River, they certainly found it after Karlsefni's visit to Albemarle Sound.

The tools uncovered by James Howe and identified by Arlington Mallery are clear evidence that ships were built by Norsemen on the Roanoke. The extent of their activities, at random over two counties, indicates that the work was carried on for several hundred years. Thus, the Greenlanders solved their timber transportation problem at the sites where they worked the iron. A bronze spindle whorl also was found by James Howe, clear evidence that Norse women made clothes for the ironworkers and shipbuilders.

Archeologists from the Smithsonian conducted a dig in 1951 at a site that was to be covered by waters of the Buggs Island dam. They found a graveyard containing 97 human skeletons, in a land where the Indians had no graveyards. They also found quantities of slag, iron, charcoal and a number of Indian artifacts. The archeologists pronounced the site an Indian graveyard! No C-14 tests were made of the charcoal and the iron was ignored. However, the bronze artifacts were placed in the Smithsonian Institution as an unexplained mystery.

28

Welsh Speaking White Indians

Norsemen followed Irish monks to America. There is no reason why Welshmen, with Irish aid, could not follow monks to West Virginia also. Christian monks certainly were there.

The Welsh Saga began when Prince Owen Gruffyd, in 1144, stormed the ramparts of Harlech Castle and made himself King of North Wales. He was a man of many accomplishments which included being the father of 17 sons and 2 daughters. King Owen died in 1169.

Iorwerth Drwydwn, sometimes called Edward Broken Nose, was the eldest legitimate son. Edward had the right of succession to King Owen, but was considered unfit to rule because of his badly disfigured face.

Howel, the eldest son of all, was illegitimate but he took upon himself the government. This angered half-brother David who was a legitimate son. He prepared to overthrow Howel by force of arms. The battle was brief and Howel was killed, leaving David in control of North Wales.

Prince Madoc was a younger son who wanted no part in warfare between his brothers. Apparently, he was disgusted with the fighting and believed that civil war was imminent. Madoc knew a way out for himself and possibly a kingdom of his own.

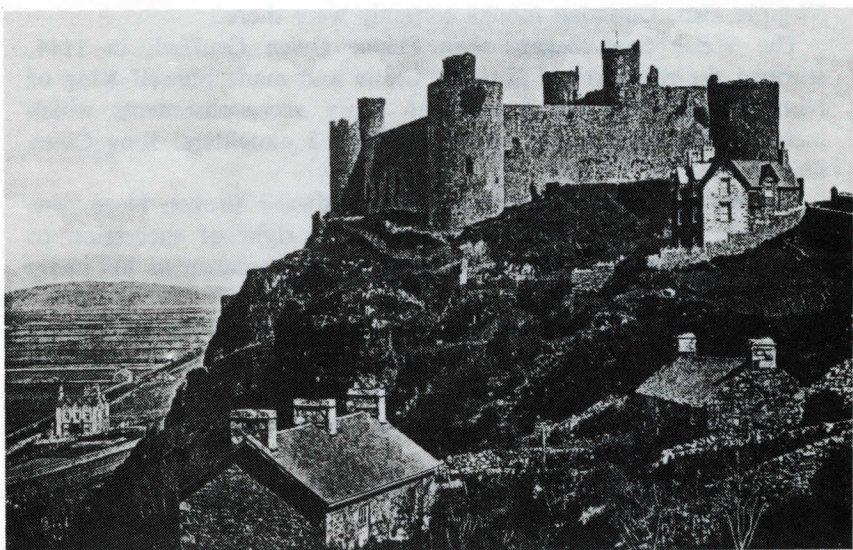
Brother Riryd was Lord of Clochran in Ireland. He had access

to information on many voyages to Greater Ireland across the Atlantic by Irish monks. Monks had been in America as early as 500 years before and maps were extant which proved that fact.

There can be no doubt that Madoc and Riryd knew of many voyages by Norsemen to America. At that time there was a thriving colony of Norse on Greenland. Greenlanders often made voyages to mainland America for timber and other products such as grapes, vines for cattle, wild turkeys and possibly live white polar bears. Traders made voyages between Greenland, Scandinavia and the British Isles.

According to an ancient map found by Helge Ingstad and published in *WESTWARD to VINLAND* there were three trading posts called York on the mainland coast of America. Sealanes are clearly marked from Britain (Jorvik-York in England?) to Scandinavia, Iceland, Greenland and southward past Markland (Nova Scotia) to a "Promatorium" which can only be Cape Cod. These sealanes are shown on page 109 in *6000 YEARS of SEAFARING*.

Historian Richard Hakluyt recorded that "Madoc prepared certain ships with men and munition and sought adventures by seas." Hakluyt used the plural "ships" so there were at least two ships on Madoc's first voyage. In 1170, Madoc planted a Welsh colony somewhere in the Americas and returned home for more colonists.



Harlech Castle

Prince Madoc has been reported as fitting out two ships on Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel. Twelfth Century records of port departures list the *Gwennan Gorn* and *Pedr Sant* as sailing from Abergele. The *Pedr Sant*'s name is marked with a cross which means lost. News of the loss had to come back to be recorded.

Christopher Columbus was near Guadalupe and Marigalante islands when he noted, "Questo he mar de Cambrio." (These are Welsh waters). He also saw white natives on Haiti, off the coast of Venezuela and maybe artifacts from the *Pedr Sant*. He was the best informed European on previous voyages to the Americas.

Brother Riryd helped Prince Madoc in fitting out 10 ships for the second voyage. Obviously, there would have been a number of Irish among the colonists plus Christian monks and at least one priest.

Sailing ships are at the mercy of winds and currents. It was almost impossible for a fleet to remain together during an Atlantic crossing in Madoc's time. His fleet was scattered and landings had to be made at different places in the Americas.

The date of Madoc's voyages closely coincides with the beginning of the Inca Empire in South America. A tall red-bearded white man came from a cave near Cuzco and made himself known to the natives as Manco Capac. There were men and women with him. His name can only be a mispronounced version of Monk Catholic. The Monk said he had come to help the people, and he did. He taught them to grow better and more abundant crops by bringing fish from the sea as fertilizer. He had ancient stone building repaired to store surplus food. The natives were hungry before white men arrived, soon they had plenty. The Inca Empire spread through the Andes Mountains, wherever there were stone roads, for 2000 miles. Francisco Pizzaro arrived in 1532, then it all ended with the boom of cannon-fire.

Pizzaro destroyed the Inca Empire by murdering practically all of the royal family. After their death he said, "They were whiter than the people of Spain." He ended the only attempt by white men to rule a state as if it were an Irish Monastery.

The Inca Empire existed about 360 years. there were only 15 Incas from Manco Capac through Atahualpa who was garroted by Pizzaro.

The Incas built neither massive stone structures nor thousands of miles of stone roads. They had no iron, but they had gold galore. It was used for making useful articles and for decorative

purposes. Yet various people, who should know better, write and lecture about the great stone works left by the Incas. Some unknown people did stone work in Peru that required as much time as the stonework of ancient Egypt, but it certainly was not the Incas.

Capt. Peter Wynne, a Welshman, was appointed to the Council of Jamestown by the London Company. In 1608, Capt. Wynne wrote a letter to his patron Sir John Egerton, York House, London. He stated that, "Gentlemen have been up James River to the Falls. Near the Falls they met Indians who spoke Welsh. These Gentlemen desire me to accompany them on their next journey up stream, so that I may act as their interpreter."

At Jamestown George Percy, younger brother of the Earl of Northumberland, recorded that on May 8, 1607, a party of Jamestown colonists were attacked by Indians at the Falls of James River. Some of these Indians had, "pieces of yron able to cleave a man in sunder." Shortly thereafter Percy saw "a Savage Boy about the age of ten years, which had a head of hairs of perfect yellow and a reasonable white skinne." This boy was at an Indian village near the Falls.

Capt. John Smith was also appointed to the Council at Jamestown by the London Company. However, the first meeting of the Council in Virginia voted him out, because he was not a Gentleman. In Smith's *History of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles* he reported on Prince Madoc's colonizing effort, "But where this place was no History can show."

In 1568, sailor David Ingram was abandoned in Vera Cruz harbor by John Hawkins who was on a slave-trading voyage. Ingram and two companions walked from Mexico to Nova Scotia. While on the long journey through land that is now in the United States, Ingram said that he met Welsh speaking Indians.

In 1770, Capt. Abe Chaplain of Kentucky stated that at Kaskaskia, west of St. Louis, two Welshmen in his company had a long conversation with Indians in the language of Wales.

About 1685, Rev. Morgan Jones, a Welshman, made two statements concerning a journey he had made to South Carolina. One statement seems to have vanished, the other came into the hands of Rev. Theophilus Evans in 1740, he published it in *Gentleman's Magazine*, London. Excerpts from that statement follows:

In the year 1660 Rev. Morgan Jones was an inhabitant of Virginia. He was Chaplain to Major General Bennet of Mansoman County. Bennet and Sir William Berkley sent two ships to Port

Royal, which is now called South Carolina. Port Royal is sixty leagues southward of Cape Fair. Parson Jones was sent to be their minister.

Upon arrival Rev. Jones was sent up river to a place called Oyster Point. He remained there eight months, never with enough food. Jones and five companions started through the wilderness for Roanoke, but were taken prisoners by Tuscorara Indians who planned to execute them on the next day.

After learning of the Indians' intention, Rev. Jones fell to his knees and began praying in the British tongue (Welsh). "Have I escaped so many dangers and must I now be knocked on the head like a dog?"

Immediately an Indian, a War Captain of the Sachem of the Doege, came and lifted up Rev. Jones, saying in Welsh, "You shall not die."

The War Captain then went to the Emperor of Tuscorara, who agreed for the six men to be ransomed. The Doege then carried Jones and his party to their town where they remained four months.

During their stay with the Doege, the Jones party was well fed and treated with kindness. Rev. Jones preached to the tribe three times a week and had many long conversations with individuals, all in the British tongue (Welsh).

Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was taken prisoner by Indians in 1757 near Albany, N.Y. His son General Morgan Lewis said his father was set free after he had a conversation with Indians in Welsh. Gen. Lewis was later elected Governor of New York.

Capt. Isaac Stewart was an officer in the Provincial Cavalry of South Carolina. In 1782, he made a statement concerning his being captured and held prisoner by Indians. His statement was published in the second volume of the "American Museum" July 1787, page 92.

The following is from Capt. Stewart's statement. "I was taken prisoner about 50 miles to the westward of Fort Pitt, about 18 years ago, by Indians and was carried to the Wabash with many more white men, who were executed with circumstances of horrid barbarity. I was fortunate in being rescued from the flames by a woman who bartered a horse for me.

"After being in bondage two years a Spaniard redeemed me and a Welsh prisoner named John Davey. The Spaniard was from Mexico, he had come to explore the country. We traveled with the

Spaniard and crossed the Mississippi River near River Rouge. We went up Red River for 700 miles and came to a nation of Indians who were white and many had reddish colored hair.

(Gloria Farley, a well-known epigraphic explorer, saw an Indian mummy in a western Oklahoma museum. The mummy had brown hair, but she said pictures of the mummy showed red hair).

"John Davey then informed me that the Indians spoke his native Welsh language and he intended to remain with them. I took Davey with me to the chief men of the town. They informed us that their forefathers came from a foreign country. They landed on the east side of the Mississippi and their description of that land fits the country we call West Florida. When the Spaniards took possession of Mexico, their ancestors fled to the present abode. The Chief produced rolls of parchment wrapped in otter skins. Large characters were written on the rolls in blue ink which I could not read. Neither Davey nor the Indians could read any language, so I never knew the meaning of the writing.

"They are a bold, hardy, intrepid people, very warlike, and the women beautiful when compared with other Indians."

On May 15, 1819, the Public Advertiser, a newspaper in Louisville, Kentucky printed a story of Lieu. Joseph Roberts meeting a Welsh speaking Indian in Washington, D.C. Portions of the Roberts' account follows.

In 1801, I was at a hotel in Washington, smoking a cigar. A young waiter, who was from Wales, brought me a warm glass of brandy and water after I had ordered a cold glass. I joked with him in Welsh and said, "I'll give thee a good beating."

In the room was an Indian Chief who heard me speak to the waiter. He came over and asked me in the same ancient British tongue, "Is that thy language?" I shook hands with the Chief and replied that it was. He then said that Welsh was his language and the language of his entire nation. I said that in Wales we all spoke his language, too. He had never heard of Wales and asked where the land was located. I said Wales was a principality in a kingdom called England. He had never heard of England.

I asked the Chief if his people had any accounts of their arrival in this country. He replied that his ancestors came from a far distant country in the East over the great waters.

The chief knew better Welsh than I did. I conversed with him in both Welsh and English. I ask how they kept their language from being mixed with other Indian tongues. He replied that they did not allow their children to learn or attempt to speak any



After George Catlin

Indian Chief going to Washingtonand returning home.

language but Welsh until after they were 12 years old.

According to the Chief, his nation lived about 800 miles southwest of Philadelphia and are called Asguaws, or the Asguaw nation.

Maurice Griffiths first related the following to John Chiles, a respectable citizen of Woodford County. Chiles then gave the story to Hon. Harry Toulmin, Secretary of State under Gov. Garrard of Kentucky. In 1804, Mr. Toulmin gave the story to the "Palladium", a weekly newspaper published in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Maurice Griffiths was born in Wales and emigrated to Virginia at an early age. On the Roanoke River he was taken prisoner by Shawnee Indians in 1764. Several years later he went hunting and exploring up the Missouri River with five Shawnee braves. Many days up the river the hunters came to a nation which spoke Welsh. These Indians were either white or of a very light complexion.

A council of chief men was held with the six hunters present. The Welsh speaking people knew that Shawnees could not understand them. The Shawnees could not, but Griffiths understood perfectly every word that was spoken. After three days, the council decided they must be spies preceeding an invasion and voted to kill them. Griffiths decided it was time for him to speak and speak fast.

Maurice Griffiths addressed the council in their own language. He assured the natives that they had no hostile intentions. They were only hunters with a desire to travel up the river. The council was astonished and their King gave Griffiths his hand. The sentence of death was set aside. The entire nation treated the hunters with friendship for the eight months they lived in that nation.

These Welsh speaking people had no books, records or writing. The only account of their presence was that their forefathers had come up the river from a very distant country. The people did not marry with other tribes. There was not a dark-skinned man in the nation.

There was a continuous range of Welsh-speaking settlements on the river for 50 miles. There were three rivers nearby which fell into the Missouri and on each river there were settlements. Griffiths believed there were at least 50 thousand men in the nation capable of bearing arms.

In 1738, Pierre Gaultier de Varrenes, Sieur de Varendrye went west from Portage la Pairie. Indians had informed him that when

he came to the Mandan nation he would see white people like himself.

Varrenes found the Mandans living in many villages which contained some 15,000 houses. The villages were built on river headlands and seemed to have a definite uniform plan. The people were not nomads, their villages remained in one place for long periods of time. The Mandan houses were bee-hive shaped and their inhabitants farmed for much of their food.

Mandan men grew beards and old men had gray hair. Women were not mentioned. Evidently, Varrenes camped at some distance from their villages.

In 1804, the Lewis & Clark Expedition was sent up the Missouri River and then on to the Pacific by President Thomas Jefferson. They spent the first winter at a Mandan village which was farther up stream than the Mandan villages visited by Varrenes. William Clark was much impressed by some Mandan women's blue eyes and blonde hair.

About 1832, Artist George Catlin lived with Mandans on the Missouri. He reported that their village construction and physical appearance was unlike any other tribe. Catlin drew a sketch of a Mandan boat, it is like a Welsh coracle, made with skins over a wooden frame. The paddle also is a replica of those made in Wales with a claw carved into the end of the hand-grip. Catlin compiled and published a list of words which have meaning in Welsh and Mandan. He was convinced that much of their ancestry was from the colonists of Prince Madoc.

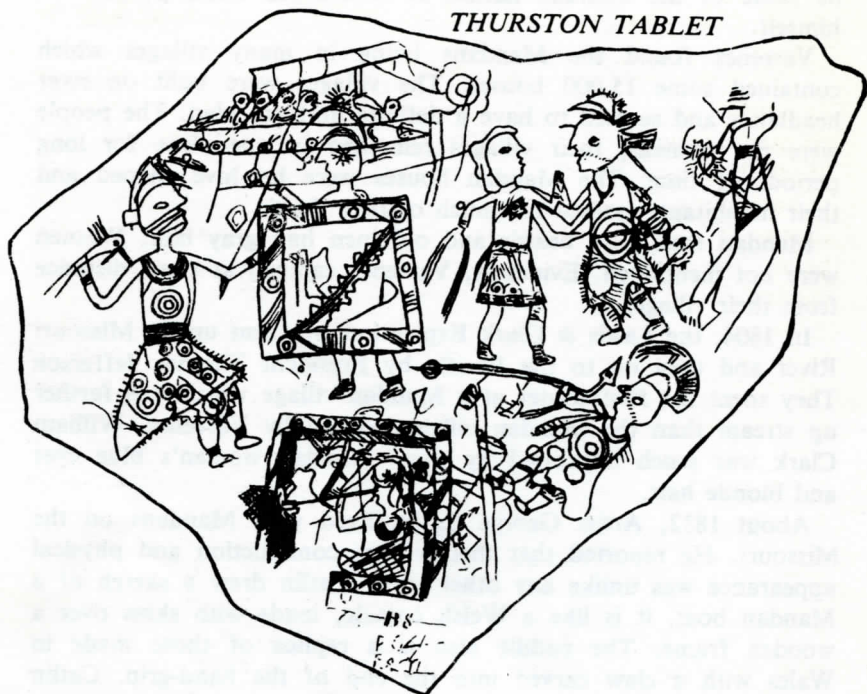
In 1836, the Missouri Mandans contacted smallpox from fur traders. The disease left only a small number of survivors with no place to go.

In 1824, John S. Williams, editor of the "American Pioneer" published a letter received by him from Thomas S. Hinde, an authority on Indian history in Kentucky and surrounding regions. It is an answer to an inquiry by Williams concerning White and Red Indians. A small portion of the Hinde letter follows:

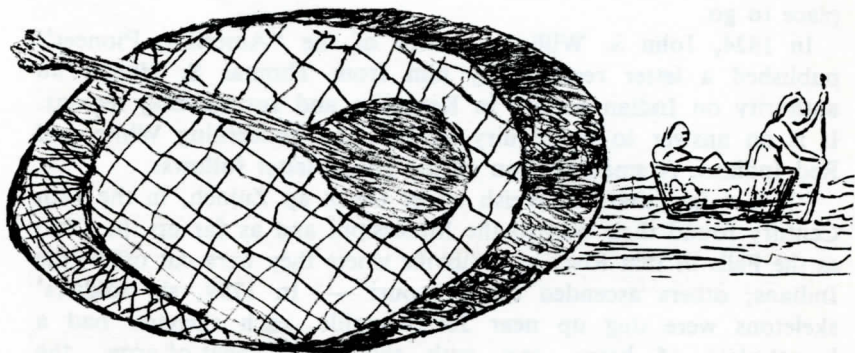
"It is a fact that the Welsh under Owen ap Zuinch, in the 12th Century found their way to the Mississippi and as far up the Ohio as the Falls of that River at Louisville where they were cut off by the Indians; others ascended the Missouri ---. In 1799, six soldiers' skeletons were dug up near Jeffersonville, each skeleton had a breast-plate of brass, cast with the Welsh coat-of-arms, the Mermaid and Harp with a Latin inscription, in substance, 'virtuous deeds meet their just reward.' "

It is quite possible that the massacred Welshmen had been living

THURSTON TABLET



The above engraved stone, found in Sumner Co., Tenn., seems to be a pictorial history of European arrival in America. They fought with natives, smoked the pipe of peace and intermarried.



Drawn by Stephanie Easler after George Catlin. Mandan leather boat with claw-handled paddle.

in the Kanawha Valley in what is now West Virginia. They were trying to do **down** the Ohio and **up** the Missouri to unite with the Mandans.

The Whites mentioned by Mr. Hinde as ascending the Missouri obviously were the Mandans where Maurice Griffiths found 50 thousand fighting men and Pierre Gaultier de Varrenes saw some 15,000 houses.

Very little is known about a group of Whites who were massacred by overwhelming numbers of Red Indians on Sand Island below the Falls. They certainly were Welsh speaking people, descendants of Madoc's colonists, but not a branch of the Mandans.

According to George Catlin, the Mandans gradually worked their way up the Missouri River. Catlin noted in *NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS* that, after living with them, he had stopped at two different places on his way down river and examined abandoned sites where the Mandans had lived for 60 and 100 years each. He found artifacts such as pottery and gave much of it to the Cincinnati Museum.

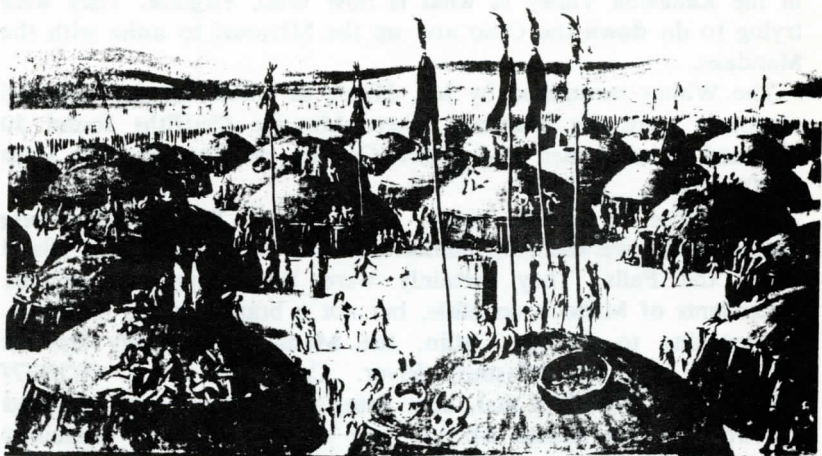
Both legends and facts show that white people lived in the mountains of West Virginia long before Columbus. There are religious messages and astronomical information carved on stones in Irish Ogam and Tifinag scripts. There are ruins of stone walls built by pagan people long before the religious astronomers. There are foundations of enormous stone dams. The largest of these dams was 100 ft. high and reached across the valley from one hill to the other.

In antiquity the only use for such a dam would have been to impound a lake for fish. The John Filson Map of Kentucky in 1784 shows "fish ponds"; were these "ponds" natural or artificial?

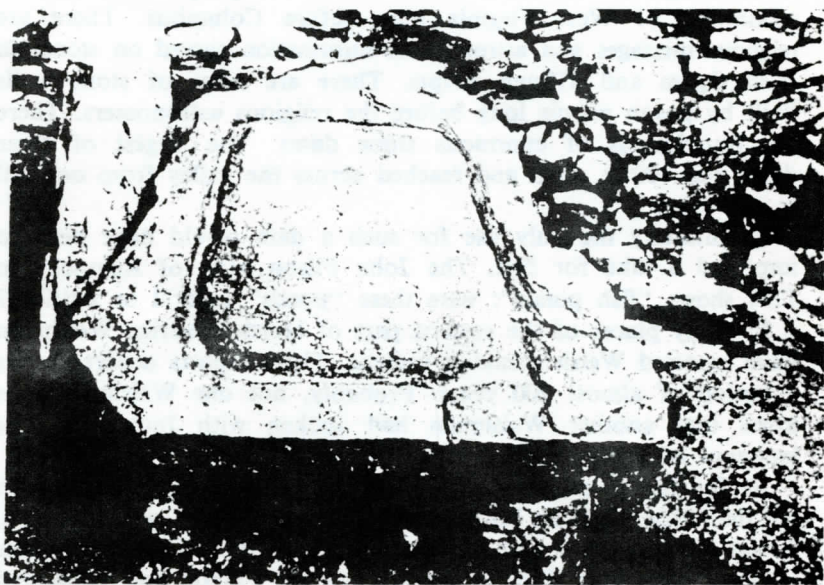
In many places of the eastern part of North America Welshmen have reported Welsh speaking Indians. These reports occurred over a period of almost 200 years. Probably, not one Welshman ever knew that another Welshman had spoken with Indians in the language of Wales.

As for the so-called "Old World", the Appalachian Mountains are the oldest lands on Earth. If the Garden of Eden was anywhere, it was in the eastern part of North America. In fact, Indian natives of Peru state that their people crossed the Pacific and populated China.

This researcher has made mistakes, so have others who transcribed names and places that no longer exist. However, we have used only accounts given by reliable men who had nothing to gain and much to lose by making false statements.



Mandan Indian Village after George Catlin.



Sacrificial Stone found at North Salem, N.H. in a man-made cave of stone construction. It was used by early Northfolk. There are about 30 such stones in Portugal. One similar stone was found in the ruins of ancient Crete which are dated at 1200 B.C. or more. Note channel for the run off of blood.

29

The Northfolk

Four thousand summers ago, a group of 'teen age boys went hunting in South Africa. They killed a small deer and roasted it. Before they had finished eating, a great ship came slowly up the Zambezi River. Mulumbo Junior was one of the youngest hunters, he looked in amazement, then they all ran. The older boys outran Junior, so he hid in the tall grass.

The ship was much the largest boat Junior had ever seen. It had one great square sail which was not being used. People were walking about and many men were rowing.

When the ship was almost opposite Junior it stopped. A number of men jumped into the water and began swimming, laughing and playing like children. The men had pink skin, two were yellow headed, almost white, and one had a bushy red beard.

One of the swimmers came ashore and walked directly toward the hidden boy, now too scared to run. Junior buried his face in the grass like an ostrich. Then, a powerful arm jerked him up and he looked into a pair of green eyes.

The Pink Man said something that Junior did not understand. He was trembling all over. Pink Man laughed and, holding the boy with one hand, he removed something bright and shining from his neck and gave it to the boy.

Pink Man relaxed his grip, turned and shouted to the swimmers.

Junior twisted free and ran headlong into a thorn bush, driving a spike deep into one leg. He fought his way through the thorns and ran again. This time he never stopped until he reached his father, the Witchdoctor Mulumbo's village.

A few weeks later 20 armed Pink Men and a slave artist, who appeared to be from Egypt or India, came to the village of Witchdoctor Mulumbo. The entire population fled into the surrounding jungle, except the Witchdoctor who hid in a large wicker basket used for the storage of grain. The big red bearded Pink Man dragged him out.

The Pink warriors wore breastplates of bronze embossed with iron studs. Swords and spears were made of both bronze and iron. Red Beard was in command. His son was Green Eyes who had captured and lost young Mulumbo.

By means of the artist and his slate, they informed Mulumbo that they were sick from eating meat and must have grain. They would give him one item each from their equipment for the grain. Mulumbo was delighted.

Green Eyes ordered the artist to inform Mulumbo that they were attacked far to the north by a vast number of men with black beards, and were forced to flee by ship. The Black Beards fought from chariots drawn by animals larger than zebras. They had landed several times along the coast and fought with wild animals for meat, but had found no grain.

Before the artist was finished, Pink Men were carrying away great baskets of grain and a happy Mulumbo was choosing his weapons.

The Pink Men built a village near the coast and many more ships came with Pink People. When there was a large community, they began burning native villages and taking slaves. Pink Men founded the Ma-iti Empire and in a few generations they were so rich it would have been impossible to count the wealth. See Chapter 19, The Pink Men, for the end of the Ma-iti Empire.

Information on the Pink Men came from both the book *INDABA MY CHILDREN* by Credo Mutwa and personal correspondence with Mr. Mutwa himself.

Credo Vasamazulu Mutwa calls himself, "a self taught savage from the valleys of Zululand." Part of his statement is undoubtedly true, but he is fluent in written and spoken English. Mutwa also is learned in several European and African languages. Besides, he knows more ancient African history than all the American and European historians combined.

Northfolk have been called by as many names as there were languages of various peoples. Ancient Egyptians called them Keftiu, Greeks said Phoinikes, both names mean red or pink in English. Early Greeks were Pinks themselves and they described many of their gods as Pinks. When Rome was forced to defend its lands against barbarians from the north, they gave many different names to tribes of the same people.

There has never been a White race. Northfolk had translucent skin through which red blood corpuscles were dimly visible. Their hair lost much of its coloring, many yellows, whites or red heads replaced blacks. Eye coloring ranged from brown to grey, green and all shades of blue.

Sunshine gives color to all living things, plant and animal, more sunshine more color. Color is a protection from harmful rays in sunshine. Northfolk lived so long in lands of mild sunshine or no sunshine for several months in the year that their bodies lost much of its coloring. Lack of color became a mutation, transmitted to their offspring.

The first colonists from England to America were descendants of Celts, Germans, Norse and other north European people. However, they had two items in common; they were all British subjects and their distant fore-fathers were Pink People.

King Woden-lithi from Ringerike, Norway, crossed the north Atlantic, sailed up the St. Lawrence River to the vicinity of Toronto and founded a colony of Northfolks. His purpose was to trade woven woolen goods for copper ingots with north Algonquian Indians. Much, if not all, of the ingots probably were brought down river from the huge copper deposits in northern Michigan.

Copper was smelted in Michigan by at least one group of Mound Builders. A plate taken from a mound shows a smelting furnace in operation. Patent Attorney Henriette Mertz published this operation on page 35, plate 5, of her book THE MYSTIC SYMBOL.

Woden-lithi (Woden's Servant) remained with his colony from April until September, then he sailed home to Norway. During his stay in America, the King caused a stellar calendar to be carved on stone at Peterborough about 75 miles N.E. of Toronto. This would enable his colonists to determine the Nordic year, planting season, and the dated of the Yule and pagan Easter festivals. The time was 1700 B.C. Astronomers know the date, because various constellations have not been in the position shown since that time. The language is Old Norse and the script is both Tifinag and Ogam.

Information on King Woden-lithi in Canada was from the book **BRONZE AGE AMERICA** by Barry Fell, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University. Additional information can be had from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in various guide booklets and pamphlets, especially Petroglyphs Provincial Park, Master Plan. Also, there is much information on the Algonquian connection in a book, **SACRED ART OF THE ALGONKIANS** (Mansard Press, 1973) by anthropologists Joan and Romas Vastokas.

Woden-lithi was not the first of the Northfolk and other Europeans to visit America. Basques (Los Vascos) from Iberia probably were fishing off Newfoundland when the first Norseman arrived.

Hundreds of grave marker stones have been found at or near Mechanicsburg, Penn. They are lettered and carved in the Basque language. There was a large colony of Basques in York and Cumberland Counties, Penn.

An Indian scribe of the Ojibwa Algonquians also cut an inscription at Peterborough, Ontario. The script is Basque in the Algonquian language and is readable today.

The Saga of the Red Paint People, who obviously were Northfolk, began in 1882. Augustus Hamlin, Mayor of Bangor, Maine, was a doctor and a geologist. He was informed that red water was coming from the ground at a newly ploughed field, so Mr. Hamlin went to investigate.

Hamlin found that the red color came from red ocher (iron oxide), the water was from a recent rain. He knew that red ocher was not native to that region.

In places where the plough had turned the soil, Hamlin found artifacts and tools made from a rare type of flint (chert). This chert can be sharpened to equal good metal and it takes a high polish. The chert obviously had been carried from far away.

Hamlin thought he might have stumbled upon an Indian burial site, but he could find no remains of the dead. Furthermore, he had never seen Indian handiwork made with such skill and perfection. Hamlin left his findings at Peabody Museum, Harvard University. His work was carried on by Charles Willoughby, a professional archeologist.

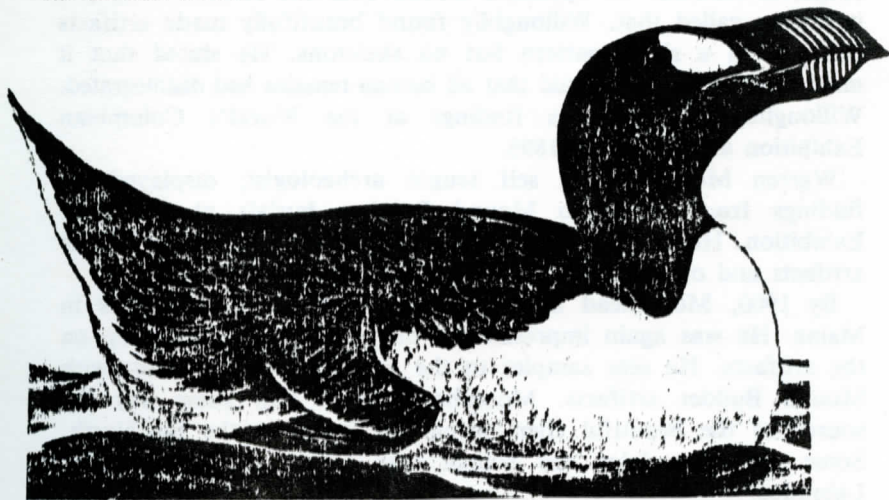
According to a film shown by NOVA on Public TV in Dec. 1987, a seagoing race called the Red Paint People lived along the coasts on both sides of the north Atlantic Ocean. Their various burial and habitation sites have been carbon dated at from 4000 to 7500 years ago.

Red Paints were neither hunters and gatherers nor farmers. Most of their food came from the deep sea. In America these people made most of their tools, artifacts and weapons from chert found only at Ramah Bay on Labrador. In Europe much of the tools, artifacts and weapons found were of slate.

Red Paint burial sites have the remains of whales, swordfish and codfish; all are deep sea creatures. Remains of the Great Auk (*Platus impennis*) have also been found.

The Great Auk was a bird somewhat like a penguin about 30 inches long. This species of auk could not fly but were expert swimmers and divers. They swam across the Atlantic with ease, taking their food from the sea as they went. Sailors found auks so easy to kill that they became extinct before 1850. Their range was from Norway to Laborador and in winter as far south as North Carolina.

Men certainly had the ability and the means to cross the Atlantic thousands of years before the Great Auk became extinct. Men could simply follow migrating auks. If sailors did not know the precise sailing directions, the auks most certainly did. Auks fed on small sea life, men could eat the auks. No doubt, sailors became fat on auk stew.



North Atlantic Great Auk (extinct) was 2½ ft. tall.



Great Auk with egg



Killer Whale 30 ft. long

Archeologist Charles Willoughby continued the work started by Augustus Hamlin. He opened a mound near the Hamlin "dig", if it can be called that. Willoughby found beautifully made artifacts laid out in a ritual pattern but no skeletons. He stated that it must be a burial site so old that all human remains had disintegrated. Willoughby exhibited his findings at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

Warren Moorehead, a self taught archeologist, displayed his findings from the Ohio Mound Builders burials at the same Exhibition. He became interested in Willoughby's exhibit of Maine artifacts and organized a search for other sites in that state.

By 1900, Moorehead had found and examined several sites in Maine. He was again impressed by the excellent workmanship on the artifacts. He sent samples to the mid-West to be shown with Mound Builder artifacts. Moorehead stated that some day the source of the beautiful chert would be found in the far North. Some 80 years later the source was found at Ramah Bay, Labrador.

Moorehead's radical opinions and ideas did not conform to the opinions of the so-called "scientific archeological establishment" and they, in their ignorance and lack of good common sense, ruined Moorehead's career.

The so-called "scientific archeological establishment" gave

lectures and wrote articles trying to prove that thousands of artifacts buried by Mound Builders were fakes. They only succeeded in having hundreds of genuine priceless carvings and script on slate and copper plate lost or thrown out as trash. Fortunately, enough of such material remains to give real scholars much information about the Mound Builders.

All the speeches and written papers on Earth can not alter the fact that thousands of Mound Builders were from the Mediterranean, Indian and Mesopotamian regions. They buried their handiwork as grave goods with artifacts and written script throughout middle North America before and long after the Red Paint People.

Sometime after 1930, another important discovery was made in Maine. At Blue Hill Bay red ocher was seen coming from the bottom of a heap consisting of shellfish remains. Archeologist Douglas Byers conducted a dig at this heap which became known as the Nevin Site.

Byers found the badly decomposed remains of several skeletons covered with red ocher. Calcium in the shells had neutralized the acidic soil, thus preventing total disintegration. Both Moorehead and Willoughby had stated that acidic soil had destroyed all human evidence at their digs.

Byers also found bone artifacts with beautiful decorations and geometric designs carved on their surfaces. The Nevin Site yielded toggling harpoons and the remains of swordfish. This was the first evidence that Red Ocher people were deep water fishermen.

After the ancestors of most American Indians reached North America, they seem to have given up their seagoing skills. Or, they failed to teach their descendants with two exceptions, The Pacific Northwest Indians and the Hawaiians.

Before 1000 B.C., Egyptian Pharaohs were sending out expeditions to South Sea Islands to colonize and search for gold. When the first Maori from the South Seas reached the Hawaiian Islands, they gave the islands the name Hawaii, a pagan temple on Java. Someone called an island Maui, it is Navigator in English. Northwest Pacific Indians seem to be a mixture of Maori and Asiatic, both were ancient seafarers.

About 1970, Dr. Bruce Bourque from the Maine State Museum dug into a shell heap on North Haven Island in Penobscot Bay. He found the remains of what had been a Red Paint village or maybe the entire island had been occupied by these people. Bourque's crew found the remains of many codfish and swordfish. Numerous chert tools proved that the people were skilled at wood-

working, obviously they could and did build seaworthy boats. This location was called the Turner Farm Site. Most important, radio-carbon dating was then available. Carbon dating showed this site was over 4000 years old.

Also about 1970, red ocher was found at Port au Choix, northwest Newfoundland. Dr. James Tuck at Memorial University in St. Johns was asked to investigate.

Tuck found skeletons that were almost perfectly preserved, covered with red ocher. This site too was carbon dated at over 4000 years old. They found seahunting weapons such as toggling and barbed harpoons, polished slate and bone lances and special fish spears called leisters. The Red Paint People had a sophisticated and well developed technology for hunting in deep water. Plummets (plumb bobs) for taking the depth of water have been in many Red Paint burials.

Some burials at Tuck's site were found covered with beaks of the Great Auk. A small model of the killer whale was in one skeleton's chest. A waterbird carved on a comb was another item found. So much evidence was brought to light that Dr. Tuck gave the Red Paints the scientific name of Maritime Archaic.

Jim Andersen, a physical anthropologist, studied the skeletons from Port au Choix and stated that they were American Indians, not Eskimos as some so-called scientists believed. However, Mr. Andersen's finding is highly questionable. One is curious to know which branch of the great Indian family he was referring to.

The North American Indian is a mixture of every race on earth. There is a heavy mixture of preColumbian Chinese in Mexico. The Toltecs were ruled by a white king when they defeated the Aztecs and took Chichen Itza about 1000 A.D. Many western tribes show both Siberian and Mesopotamian connections. Some Navajo babies were born with the "Mongolian Spot" at the base of their spine; Cuña babies in Central America also have the spot. The Sioux and some tribes of the Six Nations have much Norse and Irish blood in their veins.

When French priests first arrived in Canada, they found Indians writing on birchbark in Egyptian hieroglyphs. And, the first American colonists from England found Indians scattered over eastern America who spoke Welsh. Many of the Welsh speaking Indians had translucent skin, fair hair and blue eyes.

Before 1980, Dr. William Fitzhugh, National Museum of Natural History, began exploring the coast of Labrador. At Nulliak Cove he found the stone foundations of 26 buildings, some were about

95 ft. long. Foundation stone showed that the long structures were divided into rooms. This site had been a large community of Maritime Archaic people.

A map discovered in Hungary by Helge Ingstad shows sealanes from Britain to Norway, Iceland, Greenland and 3 ports called "York" in America. The northernmost "York" seems to be Nulliak Cove on Labrador. The map, lettered in 3 languages, was published by Ingstad in his book WESTWARD TO VINLAND. The sealanes (hoyerweg) and York (Jorvik?) are shown on page 109 of 6000 YEARS OF SEAFARING. Incidentally, Narve Oe (Norway's Island) on the map is now called Victoria Island.

The Smithsonian team dug at Nulliak Cove near a small stone mound and also at a stone foundation near a large upright stone. They found broken tools, chips of Ramah chert, charcoal and red ocher. Carbon dating gave the site as being over 4000 years old. There was a large variety of stemmed projectile points and soapstone plummets in many sizes. They could measure the depth of water to over 100 yards deep. Much material was laid out around the upright stone.

An engraved pendant was something special, it had a hole for cord, a geometric design and a line of marks which appear to be Tifinag of Ogam.

Archeologists have been opening Red Ocher burials on the coasts of northern Europe for many years. They have found the same type of tools, artifacts and method of burial as in America. That means the same branch of Northfolk with the same religious beliefs lived on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. It also means that the dolmens, stone circles, standing stones and even Stonehenge in England were built by the same people or someone who copied their methods.

There have been many lost races not only in America but throughout the world. People of the Ma-iti Empire were lost in Africa. Colonists of King Woden-lithi were absorbed by Indian tribes in Canada. Maritime Archaics were lost in America, either by wars or epidemics of deadly diseases for which there was no cure. Epidemics of smallpox, syphilis and bubonic plague wiped out whole communities and tribes without leaving a trace.

There are only two races of which we have written records. The Welsh Mandans on the upper Missouri River were destroyed by smallpox in 1846. The Greenland colony of Eric the Red all came to America before about 1400 and were eventually absorbed by native tribes.

From:-Credo Vusamazulu Mutwa,
 c/o Mr. G. Briscoe,
 52 Anreith Street,
 Rooseveltpark 2195.
 Johannesburg,
 Republic of South Africa
 24. Nov. 84.

To:

Dr. Orville L. Hope,
 425 E. Davidson Avenue,
 Gastonia, NC 28054,
 United States of America.

Dear Sir,

I have just had the honour of receiving a copy of your book entitled "6000 YEARS OF SEA-FARING" through the post and like a lion who had not eaten for a hundred years I devoured it right through the night from beginning to end. Thank you most humbly, Sir, for a most thought-provoking book, a HUMAN book written with an often biting sense of humour which makes the book all the more unforgettable and, as the Americans say, "un-putdownable".

But there is one mistake in your book which I wish to point out, Sir, THE BLACK GENTLEMAN SHOWN HOLDING ONE OF OUR SACRED SLATES OF TRUTH ON PAGE 139 IS NOT ME BUT ONE OF MY FRIENDS, LENGETA DIKAMU OF LESOTHO. I AM A SHORT, GROSSLY-FAT MAN WHO WEARS VERY THICK SPECTACLES AS WELL AS HEAVY COPPER ORNAMENTS WHICH ARE REALLY TRADITIONAL AFRICAN BOOKS ON WHICH ARE ENGRAVED SIGNS OF SECRET KNOWLEDGE. If you so wish I can send you a photograph of myself if you promise not to be frightened by what you see.

Now let me speak in great seriousness, Doctor Hope; throughout the world there seems to exist a gigantic conspiracy against the shining goddess called TRUTH; there seem to be men and women who have set themselves the task of preventing Mankind from learning the truth about its past, its true greatness, beauty and godliness. Since the days of my youth I have held the opinions that if Mankind was ever to be told the truth about itself things such as War, such as Race and Class Hatred, such as Religious Intolerance, such as Communism and other similar "isms" would quickly lose their hold over the minds of people

and vanish forever. Sir, for years I have believed that when Man first appeared as a thinking creature on this Earth he was a godly, caring creature which reached great heights of achievement by virtue of its love and reverence for God; I noticed the large number of African tribal legends that tell of SEA VOYAGES TO FAR COUNTRIES, that also tell of things such as SPACE VOYAGES, STRANGE PLANETS, legends that put modern-day science-fiction stories in the shade. I also noticed how even the most primitive of African tribes possesses knowledge which logic says it **SHOULDN'T** possess; for example, my people the warrior **ZULUS**, possessed astonishing knowledge about **GERMS** and they had a name for these organisms in classical Zulu long before the white man came to Africa. My people could also perform surgical operations, bone-transplants and even trepanning operations as well as eye-operations and the tradition of how to perform these operations has been handed down to me and many like me to this day. **Zulus** also possessed knowledge of **ASTRONOMY** and they used the stars to find their way through the wild African forests at night as they migrated from place to place, and not only this, each chief had a magic stone, called the **ZIBUTA STONE** which was used to "bring life" to a thin steel Queen's hair-pin to make a crude compass which enabled the migrating tribe to find direction in the jungle.

I believe, Sir, that somewhere along the road of history Man lost his direction, that he became afflicted by tribalism, nationalism and race-hate as well as religious chauvinism and arrogance; he also lost his ability to travel over the great seas and became insular and barbaric mentally, and am of the opinion that if Man's greatness could be revealed to him he would move back onto the right path and so avoid annihilating himself in a nuclear war. But there are people who want to keep Mankind in chains of ignorance all the easier to dominate him, and amongst these people I count the so-called "establishment scientists", religious fanatics and politicians of nearly all shades of opinion. These people are all acting in concert and their aims are the following:-

(1) To keep certain important truths about Man's past from certain sections of Mankind, and to perpetrate the myth of the 'superiority' of certain races and the 'inferiority' of certain races of Man.

(2) To perpetrate the **LIE** that certain religions are "True" and certain others are "False". This lie is used to justify the destruction by Christian missionaries of the native religion and culture of the South African native Black people, this in spite of the **PROVABLE FACT** that our traditional religion had more in common with Christianity, especially Catholicism, than any scientist in South Africa has been

honest enough to admit. Even before the coming of missionaries Black people in Southern Africa believed in a GODHEAD OF THREE, the Sky Father, the Earth Mother and the Sun-God their Son, and many traditional African customs were so similar to ancient Hebrew customs as to be indistinguishable from them. It is a fact known to all that in VENDALAND in South Africa there is a tribe called the BALUBEDU OR THE BASHABA which to this day claims to be descended from a mysterious tribe of White men who came to Africa IN REED BOATS FROM A PLACE CALLED "SINA" or "SHINA" where they had been ruled by a Great King called "SHILUMI". When I revealed this fact in my book INDABA MY CHILDREN I was damned as a liar and fake by the WHITE academic establishment, THIS IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN VENDALAND KNOW THE STORY AS DO SEVERAL WHITE ANTHROPOLOGISTS AS WELL.

(3) To perserve the names of certain historical people such as Columbus, Cook, Magellan and others as "heroes" and "discoverers" of certain parts of the world in spite of overwhelming proof to the contrary. These people are being thus preserved as heroes and discoverers to boost national arrogance and racial chauvinism. The hero-worshipping of such people has become the corner-stone of certain abominable philosophies such as NAZISM, COMMUNISM and other abominable creeds that have given birth to hideous acts of mass-murder such as the murder of six million Jews by the Nazis in the last War. Sir, one of the pillars on which the South African policy known as APARTHEID rests is that THERE WERE NO BLACK PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA WHEN JOHANN VAN RIEBEECK ARRIVED FROM HOLLAND TO ESTABLISH A COLONY AT THE CAPE IN 1652, THAT THE ONLY INHABITANTS OF SOUTH AFRICA AT THAT TIME WERE A FEW BUSHMEN AND EVEN FEWER HOTTENTOTS. This myth, this foul lie, is taught in all schools in South Africa in spite of the fact that archeologists have unearthed hundreds of Black people artifacts in various parts of South Africa which have been carbon-dated to over a thousand years before 1652. if you dare challenge this lie you get struck down as I was by South Africa's establishment scientists and if you are Black the blows you get struck can be final and devastating I SHOULD KNOW. After I wrote my book all sorts of bizarre methods were brought to bear to bring about my destruction as a writer and one of them was that I was not the writer of my books, that my writings were done by some White man who was never named. It was argued that no Black man could know what I claimed to know and could write in the type of English I used. No

publishing house in South Africa will ever take any future books of mine because of this libellous lie spread about me. My ruin as a writer was simply but devastatingly contrived, and has been permanent.

Doctor Hope, the reason why I have thrown all my weight behind the Epigraphic Society, the reason why I admire and wish to co-operate with all in that Society, why at all times I pray to meet PROFESSOR BARRY FELL face to face one day and share some of my discoveries and traditional knowledge with him is that all of you out there are fighting a greater war than you realise, you are fighting for TRUTH and that TRUTH might save my people and all Mankind one day. Perverted and distorted science is threatenning to wipe Mankind off the face of this liquid globe we call Earth and TRUE science will save us all. I have a message for all of you in the Stone-Reading Society; do not fall apart, please, do not start squabbling like the ones you so pleasingly call Professor Phuddy-Duddies in your book, Doctor Hope, Please in God's eternal Name. Listen to the words of Credo Mutwa a self-educated savage from the valleys of Zululand; there is a wise saying amongst my people that says "Those who seek the shining Lion of Truth dare not afford to quarrel amongst themselves", and on the strength of this saying I am begging you to forgive Madame Sullivan, please. All people who seek the Truth are so often like children sometimes, it is so easy for some of them to get carried away and so make mistakes, and for this they should simply be forgiven and not sent into spiritual exile. Think, Doctor Hope, try to imagine a group of children, perhaps four in number, playing in the dusty street of a desert city, and as they play they suddenly find a large many-faceted jewel dropped by some passing Sheikh by accident. They stop and gather around the Jewel and watch fascinated as the blazing desert sun strikes the precious stone's many facets, releasing the shimmering colours of the rainbow from the depths of the stone. One child sees only the blue colour of the spectrum in the Jewel, a second sees only green and yellow while a third child sees only red and the fourth one sees only violet, and very soon they start arguing about the different colours and their argument leads to a furious fight. While they are locked in battle, screaming and rolling in the dust the Sheikh returns on his horse, picks up his jewel and rides off, smiling darkly in his beard. Too late the children realise that they lost the precious jewel and have gained nothing but blackened eyes and bleeding noses

We human beings spend too much time quarelling over nothing; we quarell about God, ourselves, the Universe and even about what to have for dinner and too late we wake up after the Sheikh of Fate has snatched up his jewel and ridden off, the Jewel of Truth, of Time,

of our very lives.

Let it be not so with the Epigraphic Society; all of you have too much to do, too much to reveal to Mankind to waste time in petty argument, you have much, much to do but so little is the time at your disposal. You say rightly, Doctor, that there is more history to be revealed in South Africa than from any other part of the world. In my country archeology has barely managed to scratch the surface, there are vast archeological and epigraphic treasures that yet await discovery, and there is not a day that passes but brings forth something new, something unbelievably ancient and exciting. I wish people like Professor Fell and Mrs. Gloria Farley and yourself could come to South Africa one day so that I may take you around and show you sites of great importance which establishment scientists are deliberately turning a blind eye to, out of fear of seeing their long-held theories fall to pieces in front of their eyes, also out of fear of politicians and powerful Church organisations which have a vested interest in keeping certain important truths about Africa's past from becoming known. In South Africa we have scores of calender sites, dolmens as well as unbelievably ancient stone ruins of the type you find in the United States, and we have Ogham scripts galore on rocks, especially in the Transvaal and Orange free state and Lesotho. In Lesotho for example there is a huge rock on which we find scores of window-like sun-symbols deeply engraved and what is most amazing is that the same rock is richly encrusted with fossilized dinosaur bones which can be removed with little effort using hammer and cold chisel.

In your letter, Sir, you have asked me about how long ago were the Pink People called the MAITI in this part of the world, well, according to our tribal Story-Tellers these people arrived in our land approximately FOUR THOUSAND SUMMERS AGO, and they did not come by accident because long before they came to settle in our land they and other Strange White Ones had been coming up the ROVUMA RIVER and the ZAMBESI RIVER to trade with our people. Sir, the tribal stories say even more; they say that at one time there used to arrive in our country not only the red-haired Strange Ones but also a short, yellow-skinned people WHO HAD LONG, THICK TAPERING TAILS OF SHINING BLACK HAIR GROWING FROM THE TOPS OF THEIR HEADS DOWN THEIR BACKS. There also arrived a dark-skinned long-haired people who possessed great magic, who rode elephants and who had the power to make a man vanish by simply pointing a stick at him. These people had a great king who came with them called MANUMANU who was killed by an African elephant he tried to ride. Before he died MANUMANU had fathered a son in

the womb of a Mambo girl and when this boy grew up he too was given the name of MANUMANU, and this man founded a great empire centering around the sacred hill of MAPUNGUBWE in the Transvaal where, about forty years ago archeologists dug up hundreds of beads, bowls and other artifacts all made of gold. Legend says that MANUMANU the SECOND had wings growing from his arms and that he could fly when the New Moon was in the heavens. MANUMANU could also turn himself into any plant he chose and he also had a magic drum made of gold called NGOMALUNGUNDU, and when enemies tried to attack his village MANUMANU used to do two things; he used to beat his golden drum loudly, causing hundreds of the enemy warriors to fall dead or unconscious, and he also used to call out his senior wife KAMIRANGA who had the power to turn herself into a fire-breathing lionness who breathed streams of fire at the enemy, burning hundreds to death.

The stories say that KAMIRANGA was MANUMANU'S MOTHER WHOM HE INCESTUOUSLY SEDUCED AND MARRIED WHEN HE REACHED PUBERTY, AND THAT TOWARDS THE END OF BOTH THEIR LIVES MANUMANU and his Wife-Mother quarrelled and KAMIRANGA blinded her son and husband in a rage while he slept. MANUMANU'S enemies, learning of his blindness, attacked MAPUNGUBWE VILLAGE in large numbers and MANUMANU donned his war-attire of gold and charged into the enemy host single-handed, killing scores of them before he was fatally wounded just as the sun was setting. The enemy army fled, leaving the great hero dying, and when she saw her son and lover dying KAMIRANGA wailed aloud seized her son's spear and stabbed herself to death with it, and mother and son were buried at the foot of the great hill where the sacred village stood, and they were buried as they died, in each other's arms.

Doctor Hope, let me end this long letter by telling you something about your great leader PROFESSOR BARRY FELL; Professor Fell has made many remarkable discoveries but the greatest discoveries that he has made are those HE IS NOT AWARE OF HAVING MADE. In the only book by Professor Fell that I have read, "AMERICA B.C.", the Professor shows the photograph of a stone on which there is an inscription that he finds puzzling, this is a stone phallus on which "MAQQIARY IMA" in sacred Ogham letters. What is most astonishing is that the person who engraved this stone spoke an African language for the word "IMA" or "YIMA" is Nguni for "STAND STILL" "STAND ERECT" "ARISE" and even "BE ALIVE OR RECOVER". MAQQIARY must be a man's name and the "IMA" means "Erected

for Maqqiary" or "Stood up for Maqqiary". We have a custom which we as witchdoctors practice to this day when a chief is sick; we carve a phallus out of wood and ceremoniously erect it in a secret place as a prayer for the chief's recovery, and if we have no time for carving we simply erect an ordinary pole, but on that pole we are bound by custom to slash the following word with an axe:-



If the chief dies as a result of his illness the wooden pole or phallus is also ceremoniously interred near the chief's grave if possible but nowadays the pole is buried secretly far away unbeknownst to the relatives of the chief who are often Christians. If a man suffers from sexual impotence one of the methods of treating him in the ancient Nguni way is to make tiny incisions on his penis with a razor-blade and then rub an irritating herbal powder into the incisions, and the tiny incisions must not be just cuts but must be ogham-like LETTERS spelling the word "YIMA", meaning STAND ERECT or BE ALIVE.

As you know, Sir many tribes in Africa go to great agony making scars and massive incisions on their bodies, on their chests, stomachs and even on their faces, let me tell you that those often hideous-looking tribal scars are really writing, Sir, which spell either the name of the person's bride or the name of the God or principal Goddess the tribe worships. One day if we ever meet, we shall share more such knowledge with you, until then may God and all the Holy Ones bless you all and watch over you,

Yours faithfully,

Credo Usamazulu Mutwa

NOTE: CREDO MUTWA no longer lives in the Republic of South Africa. His whereabouts is unknown to this writer.



Photo courtesy of Warren Dexter, Rutland, Vermont.

*Credo Vasamazulu Mutwa in full regalia as a Bantu witchdoctor. Mr. Mutwa is a lecturer, author and historian for his tribe. He is the author of two important books in English on African people and their lives, *Indaba My Children* and *Let Not My People Die*.*

Related Bibliography

- America B.C. by Prof. Barry Fell, Quadrangle/Times.
- Ancient Engineers by Sprague de Camp, 1953
- Atlantis by Dr. Henriette Mertz.
- Before Columbus by Dr. Samuel D. Marble, A.S. Barnes & Co.
- Before Columbus by Prof. Cyrus H. Gordon, Crown Publishers.
- Birth of Britain (The) by Winston S. Churchill, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1956.
- Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia (A) by Thomas Harriot, 1590.
- Bronze Age America by Prof. Barry Fell, Little, Brown & Co.
- Celts (The) by Gerhard Herm, St. Martin's Press.
- Christopher Columbus by Salvador de Madariaga, Macmillan Co., 1940.
- Divers Voyages by Clergyman Richard Hakluyt, 1582.
- Earliest Visits of Foreign to North America by Reuben T. Durrett. Pub. by the Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.
- First American (The) by C.W. Ceram (Kurt W. Marek), Knopf, N.Y.
- History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Edited by Elliott Coues.
- History of the Vikings (A) by Gwyn Jones, Oxford University Press.
- Horses in America by Francis Haines, Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
- Last of the Seris (The) by Dane & Mary Coolidge, 1939.
- Madoc — A Presistent Legend by Tristan Jones, Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications, Vol. 6, Part 2. Page 157, Edited by Prof. Barry Fell.
- Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings by Charles H. Hapgood, E. P. Dutton.
- Men Out of Asia by Harold Sterling Gladwin, McCraw-Hill, 1947.
- North American Indians by George Catlin.
- Outer Banks of North Carolina (The) by David Stick, U. of N.C. Press.

Pale Ink by Dr. Henriette Mertz.

Principal Navigations — and Discoveries of the English Nation
by Clergyman Richard Hakluyt, 1598.

Rediscovery of Lost America (The) by Arlington Mallery &
Mary Harrison.

Riddles in History by Prof. Cyrus H. Gordon, Crown
Publishers.

Seven Wonders of Southern Africa (The) by Hedley A. Childers,
1929.

Sketches of Lower North Carolina by Edmund Ruffin, 1861.

Story of Ocracoke Island (The) by Calvin O'Neal and Hyde
County Historical Society.

They All Discovered America by Charles M. Boland, Doubleday,
1961.

Up From the Ape by E. A. Hooten, Macmillan Co., 1946.

Utopia by Sir Thomas More, 1516.

Voyage of St. Brendan (The), O'Meara Translation, The Dolmon
Press.

Notes on "Columbus"

(1) Wiesenthal, *Sails of Hope*, p. 93; (2) Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, p. 7 et seq; (3) Nectario Maria, *Cristobal Colon Era Espanol v Judio*, p. 3 et seq; (4) Any history of Spanish monarchs; (5) *Scandinavian Roots*, Vol 1 #4, 1986, p. 4-5; (6) Tornoe, *Columbus In the Arctic*, p. 78; (7) Morison, p. 136; (8) Nectario, p. 16; (9) Enterline, *Viking America*; Chapman, *The Norse Discovery of America*.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The real name of Columbus was Juan Colon. He assumed the identity of Cristoforo Colombo before he dared enter Spain. For further facts on the life of Columbus see THE NEW COLUMBUS by Frederick J. Pohl.

Prince Carlos of Viana,

was also the father of Ana of Navarre and Aragon. Princess Ana became Duchess of Medinaceli when she married the Duke. Columbus lived with them in Spain for two years. Queen Isobel gave him money until after he had returned from the first voyage,



Orville L. Hope